THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 21ST JUNE.

SIR ANDREW CLARKE has taken his seat as an ordinary member of the Governor General's Council.

IT IS significant that two well known Grammar Schools, the City of London, and the Manchester Grammar, Schools, have given Sanscrit a place in their *curricula*. Sir George Campbell wanted to abolish Sanscrit in the Grammar Schools of Bengal!

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer* to Havildar Jeganaikaloo, of the 36th Madras Infantry, belongs the honor of being the crack shot in the native armies of India. This distinction he attained in the season of 1873-74; and we learn from the General Orders, issued on the 14th instant, by the Commander-in-Chief, that he has carried off His Excellency's Gold Medal on this occasion likewise. The general results of the shooting, as stated by Lord Napier, were that 3,826 competitors from 42 Bengal regiments scored an average of 24·11; 1,885 from 25 Madras regiments, 23·71; and 980 competitors from 31 Bombay regiments, an average of 18·24. So, though the champion hails from Madras, the Bengal regiments head the native armies of the three Presidencies in respect of the *general* quality of their shooting. Nearly 7,000 men have competed for His Excellency's medal.

THE RUMOUR that the Shoe Question has been satisfactorily settled in Mandalay by Sir Douglas Forsyth is a delusion. According to a Rangoon telegram published by the *Times of India* Sir Douglas Forsyth had a formal interview with the King "without boots."

ACCORDING to the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, Japan is to receive, in return for the cession of Saghalien to Russia, the whole of the Kurile Islands.

THE TURKESTAN GAZETTE, a Russian Government organ, animadverts with great asperity upon the visible growth of Turkish influence in Kashgar. It affirms that the Ameer is the ruler only in name, while the Sultan is the real sovereign. It futhermore states that Yakoob Beg has formally conceded to the Sultan the right of appointing a successor to the Kashgar throne, and that henceforth the Turkish Ambassador at St. Petersburg is to act as mediator in any diplomatic questions which may arise between Russia and Kashgar.

SERJEANT BALLANTINE has addressed a letter to the *Times* giving the letter of the Viceroy to Mulhar Rao announcing the appointment of Sir Lewis Pelly as Resident and the following extract from Sir Lewis Pelly's evidence before the Baroda Commission—"As far as I am aware, His Highness was most desirous of reforming his administration." The learned Serjeant makes no comment upon the Viceroy's letter but says that "the space available in a newspaper is insufficient to deal with the "breach of faith towards Mulhar Rao," and promises through other channels to endeavour to shew the English public "how unjustly and cruelly he has been treated." We believe we may soon expect a pamphlet from the pen of the learned Counsel on the ex-Gaekwar's case.

THE CASH balances of the Indian treasuries on the 30th April last amounted to Rs. 15,54,73,456 against Rs. 12,08,46,773 in the month of April last year.

A BARODA correspondent of a Bombay paper gives a list of the members of the new Baroda Administration:—Sir T. Madava Row, Dewan; Mr. Kasi Shadoodeen, Chief Revenue Officer; Mr. Mackonrai Munirai, Chief Justice; Mr. Venayek, Chief of the Department of Police, Jails, &c.; Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee, Chief Magistrate; Mr. Pestonjee Jehangheer, Alienation Settlement Officer; Mr. Motiram Goculdas, Chief of the Finance Department. Colonel Coles' appointment to the Police is only a temporary measure, and will only last till the force is organized.

AT A LATE sitting of the Academy of Sciences, M. Tresca is reported to have exhibited a model of a locomotive engine now being tried on the Eastern Railway. This engine has no wheels, but what may be called legs. It does not roll; it walks, runs, gallops. It is like an ordinary railway engine with straight rods terminating in broad circular skates. There are three legs in front and three behind. The moving cylinders, instead of turning wheels, raise the feet, and the whole acts something after the fashion of a three-legged horse. This invention is especially adapted for carrying great weights up an incline. The model exhibited at the Academy of Sciences ascended an incline of 25 degrees with ease.

TUESDAY, 22ND JUNE.

WE ARE told that Dr. Oldham has taken some Punjab youths as apprentices in the Geological Department. Why are not Bengali youths allowed to qualify themselves in this line?

INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION states that a weekly newspaper in Persian is about to be started in Kashmir. It will be printed in Srinagar at a lithographic press which has just been brought into the Valley under the auspices of the Maharajah's Government. We hope an English column will be added to it.

WE read in the *Athenæum* that to his remarkable discoveries of Buddhist remains at Bharhut, General Cunningham has now added the discovery of the site of Kapilavastu, the scene of the early life of Gautama Buddha. The ruins of three separate stupas have been made out, and among them has been found an inscription on brick supposed to be older than the time of Asoka.

THE CURIOUS will be interested in knowing that the twenty-eighth part of the entire population of the globe occupies cities. There are in the world about 164 cities with 100,000 inhabitants; 9 with over 1,000,000; 12 with from 1,000,000 down to 5,000,000 20 with from 300,000 to 400,000; 33 with from 200,000 to 300,000; and 90 with from 100,000 to 200,000. The aggregate of the population of these large cities comprise 50,000,000 inhabitants.

THE *Times* has made an independent attempt to bring India nearer to London by transmitting its Calcutta correspondent's letter by telegraph through its Paris wire.

WE TAKE from the *Lucknow Witness* the following statistics of Indian Missions:

"The various Missionary Societies commenced their operations in India at the following dates. Baptist Missionary Society, 1793; General Baptist Missionary Society, 1822; Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts (Episcopal) 1726; Church Missionary Society (Episcopal) 1813; London Missionary Society (Union) 1805; The next six are Presbyterian, and commenced their work as follows: Church of Scotland, 1828; Free Church do. 1828; United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, 1860; English Presbyterian, 1862; Irish Presbyterian, 1841; Welsh Calvinistic Methodist 1841. The remaining British Society is the Wesleyan which commenced work in India in 1817. Those organizations which represent the continent of Europe commenced their India work thus: Basel, 1834; Danish, 1861; Gossner's 1843; Hermausberg 1866; Leipzig, 1841; Moravian, 1856. The American Societies entered as follows. Baptist Missionary Union, 1840; Free Will Baptist. 1836; American Board Committee F. M. 1813; Evangelical Lutheran, 1842, Methodist Episcopal, 1858; Presbyterian Church, 1834; Reformed Presbyterian Church, 1857; United Presbyterian Church 1855; Union St. German Evangelical 1868."

IT IS stated that the French in Saigon are taking active measures to compete successfully with the British for the trade of South Western China.

THE famine in the Karen hills is assuming a sterner aspect, many thousands of people being without food, notwithstanding the help already given by Government.

EIGHTY thousand dollars in gold have been paid by Spain to the United States Government on account of the Virginius outrage; the proposition to receive less for the murdered colored men than for the white men was not entertained although England accepted it.

THE BEHAR HERALD understands that the Magistrate of Shahabad has directed the prosecution of Mr. Woolen of Belleah Factory in connection with the late loot of the local *Hat*. We are told that this gentleman is an Honorary Magistrate! Our contemporary asks, what measures have been taken for the punishment of the Police who were found in league with the Factory people in this riot, and against whom the Judge made such indignant remarks?

THE SAME JOURNAL hears that the experiment of curing tobacco at the Poosa Model Farm under Dr. Browne has proved a success. The outturn is considered excellent in several respects. This result was anticipated as the soil of Tirhoot is particularly suited to the growth of this plant. A trial should be made with Hingli tobacco.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JUNE.

THE Government of India proposes, during the next cold season, to make an effort for connecting the Trigonometrical Survey of Ceylon with that of India. Major Branfill, R. E., was ordered to investigate the subject, and in the autumn of 1873 he endeavoured to connect the surveys by the line of Adam's Bridge but found that the chain of islets were under water at high tide, and that Trigonometrical stations could not be erected upon them. Inside the Bridge, however, there is a line of Coral reefs above high water, upon which, with some trouble, stations may be made. This will connect Ceylon with the Indian triangulation based upon the Great Arc, and will be of much value for scientific observers both here and in India.

A CONTEMPORARY says that a monster fish, a *goonch*, was caught a few days ago at Okhla, a few miles from Delhi. at the head of the canal, by Mr. P. H. Van Cortlandt, Barrister-at-Law, after having played him for two hours, assisted by another angler, Mr. Cyril Kirkpatrick. The former gentleman had hooked a *rahoo* of about 14lbs. weight in shallow water. It made down stream, and was evidently attacked by the *goonch*, for it escaped, and in some unaccountable manner left the hook in the mouth of the *goonch*. It was five feet in length and weighed 136lbs. This is, we believe the largest fish on record caught with a *musheer* rod and line.

A SCHEME has been started for cultivating tea in Italy. Anent this the *Ceylon Observer* remarks as follows:

"We are a little surprised to find an old planter, now at home, auguring success to experiments about to be tried in Sicily and on the mainland of Italy. The plant may grow in both places where the frost is not severe; but tea, to flourish, requires about 100 inches of rain well distributed, and neither Sicily, with its river-beds dry for a large portion of the year, nor any part of "sunny Italy" that we ever heard of presents such conditions of climate as would ensure success to regular culture, such as rewards those who grow the vine, the olive, and the mulberry. As for wretched Greece and miserable Spain, even if the natural conditions were favourable, the people would not cultivate so as to secure success."

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Statesman* pays the following compliment to the Indian Civilians:

"The civilians of India are as a body enormously over paid, and rule the country about as badly as a country can be ruled compatibly with the preservation of order. The only really great man they have furnished to India was Warren Hastings. It is the ease with which the native is ruled, and not the abilities of civilians, that have preserved the Indian Empire to England. But there the Civil Service exists, like a huge hundred handed giant overshadowing the length and breadth of India, strong enough to scorn criticism and defy attack, absorbing into itself the best which the land can furnish, and proclaiming, trumpet-tongued, its merits to an acquiescent world. For it is the Civil Service itself that has deluded the English public with that pleasing fiction that it is composed exclusively of "able Indian administrators" It is, I must say, a satisfaction to know that the worm has entered even here; that the heaven-born themselves are not totally exempt from the ills of humanity. At the same time when a Bengal civilian pleads to the public to pity his destitute condition, it is as when Mr. Bass presents himself before the House of Commons as an effecting example of the destitution occasioned by the grinding and unjust taxes imposed upon brewers. It adds an additional zest to this uncharitable maliciousness of mine that a civilian of the civilians should have done this thing—"a picked member of a picked service." There must be a sharper torment in that.

Keen are their pangs, but keener far to feel
They nursed the pinion which impelled the steel."

REFERRING to the grievances of Junior Civilians Mr. Bernard, Sir George Campbell's late Secretary, has written a letter to the *Times*, upon which the writer quoted above remarks as follows:

"Competition men fill the principal offices in the Secretariats, and Mr. Bernard trusts that the exertions of Mr. Lowe will obtain for them a larger proportion of the "miscellaneous civil appointments" that exist in the country. Such a result Mr. Bernard thinks, would be equally "for the good of the country and the advantage of individual interests." There is the true Civilian ring in that last paragraph. It has a sound like the old Imperial formula. "When France is content, Europe is at rest"—"When the Civil Service is satisfied, India is prosperous; pour therefore into its lap all "miscellaneous civil appointments," which by some inscrutable mystery it has not yet appropriated; to do so is equally for the good of the country and the advantage of individuals." I wonder what the "individuals" who must first be ousted from these miscellaneous appointments would think of Mr. Bernard's sentiments."

Already the Junior Civilians are pressing hard upon native employés in charge of sub-divisions.

REFERRING to our statement that the Municipal grant for planting trees for avenues has been

chiefly spent in palatial Chowringhee, our kind contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* thus pats us on the back :

"We like to see our contemporary stick up for his countrymen, and we are willing to help him when we can. But how would he plant flowering or shady trees in Burra Bazar, Chitpore Road, Cotton Street and the leading thoroughfares of the Nothern Division? Before there can be plants, there must be space for them."

Are there not "spaces" enough in Cornwallis Street, Beadon Street, and the new Grey Street?

IN OUR notice of the disorder in the office of the Sheriff of Madras the word "Bombay" occurs for "Madras." It was a misprint.

A MACHINE for writing spoken words has been invented by M. H. Huppinger. The *Revue Industrielle* describes the machine as being about the size of the hand. It is put in connexion with the vocal organs—the instrument recording their movements upon a moving band of paper in dots and dashes. The person to whom the instrument is attached simply repeats the words of the speaker after him inaudibly. This lip language is then faithfully written out.

THURSDAY, 24TH JUNE.

IT IS noteworthy that the *Bombay Gazette* which called the other day the English-educated native a "viper," has had the good sense to make the following remarks on the Native Press :

"The license of the native press in this country is one of those annoyances which the English Government must make up its mind to endure patiently, unless it proposes to supplement the censorship of the press with an Act decreeing the abolition of schools and colleges, and prohibiting the importation of all books in which there is a word said against the divinity of despotism. * * * * In the discussion of social subjects, or even of abstract political conditions, members of it have repeatedly surprised us by the justness of their conclusions, the liberality of their ideas, and the idiomatic freedom which they possess in writing English. In reasons of speculative writing, the native press has always been promising. On questions of abstract public and private morality, it has also been promising to a very considerable degree."

The Native Press as the product of Western civilization in the East ought to be a subject of pride to our Government.

IT IS stated that Archduke Charles Louis lately inaugurated the "Oriental Museum" in Vienna, which possesses various interesting collections of industry and art, exclusively belonging to Oriental countries, for which it is indebted to the Asiatic Governments represented at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873.

THE NEXT Oriental Congress will be held at St. Petersburg, on the 1st of September, 1876. Oriental scholars, civil functionaries and travellers in the East, and those acquainted with the statistics and ethnology of the East, are invited to attend.

THE RAJAS of Orissa Tributary Mehals have agreed to abandon all restrictions on the free passage and sale of either Ganjam or Orissa salt in their territories.

MR. E. J. TREVELYAN, Barrister-at-Law, has been sworn in, and admitted on the rolls of the High Court. He is we believe a son of Sir Charles Trevelyan.

WE CANNOT account for the statement that Lord Canning's statue has been placed in Westminister Abbey. It is stated that it is erected in "Statesman's Corner" facing the monument to Lord Palmerston. Lord Canning's statue was intended for Calcutta and not for London.

THE POONA SARVAJANIK SABHA and other Native inhabitants of the Deccan, numbering more than 20,000, have forwarded a petition to Parliament praying for the representation of India in the British Legislature. This move has been made at the instance of the East Indian Association. We think it is a mistake. We want "Home Rule" and not Parliamentary representation, which we fear will do us little good.

THE TEMPLE Medical School at Dacca was opened on the 15th instant. It is already a grand success, as more than 300 pupils have joined the school.

IT IS stated that the Government of Madras has issued a Circular Order to the effect that Collectors of districts and other officials leaving the district on furlough are not to accept addresses and enjoy themselves at public treats and festivities, especially got up for them, on the eve of their departure from the sphere of their official labors. The issue of a similar circular is highly needed in Bengal at the present time.

FRIDAY, 25TH JUNE.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT has forwarded a return to the Government of India showing the number of horses imported into the Madras Presidency during the past ten years. It is stated that in the year 1874-75 the total of horses imported was 941, of which 612 came from New South Wales and 246 from Burmah, only 42 came from the Persian Gulf. In 1873-74 the total of horses imported was 1,593 of which 1,034 came from Australia.

THE DELHI GAZETTE has received the following news from Turkisthan :

"Two kaflas, one from Teheran on its way to Tajkund, and the other from Mushhed to Oorgunge, were plundered by the Ullamanee people of Mooree. When the Persian authorities were informed of this, four thousand sowars from different thanas were sent after the freebooters, who were overtaken and some hard fighting took place. A number of men were killed and wounded on both sides and some Ullamanees were taken prisoners by the Mushhuddee sowars. A portion of the goods belonging to the kaflas was also secured by the sowars and sent to Mushhed. About thirty thousand Turcomans are said to have been assembled at Moor."

THE SAME WRITER says :

"It is reported here by all the merchants from different places that the Turcomans and the Ullamanees who had fled from the territories conquered by the Russians, have assembled at Moor and that they have resolved to fight the Russians. They have proclaimed that all Mussulmans are to join them in the religious war in the name of God and Mohamed.

The Amir is thinking of sending four thousand rifles, and six thousand troops to Herat as disturbances are going on towards the frontier of that country.

Rumour is prevalent here that Russian troops have marched from Tajkund and Oorgunge for Moor. The Meer of Mamana is said to have sent his Vukeel to the Russian authorities, assuring them that he will not assist the Turcomans at Moor in any way.

The freebooters who had assembled on the other side of the Hamoon have been dispersed. Some are said to have gone towards Bokhara and others to Mamana."

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS on the 24th ultimo, Sir C. Dilke asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Indian Government had any information as to the Chinese attack on the dominions of the Ameer of Kashgar other than that which had appeared in the newspapers, and whether any instructions had been sent to the British Minister at Pekin upon the subject. Lord G. Hamilton said :—"We received two despatches from India, dated the 5th of February and the 15th of March, respectively, enclosing letters from Mr Shaw, the officer on special duty at Kashgar. In the first letter he states his belief that there appears to be no imminent apprehension of a Chinese invasion ; and in the second he says that it is currently reported that certain Tungani chiefs have sent to the Ameer asking for assistance against the Chinese. We have received no confirmation of these rumours. In reply to the second question, I find, upon inquiry at the Foreign Office, that no information relating to a Chinese attack upon the Ameer's dominions has been received from Pekin, and no instructions have been sent to the British minister there"

WE ARE requested to mention that a Hindu lady has set herself as a photographer. Her object is to take photos of zenana ladies. Her terms and other particulars may be ascertained on application to Babu Nobin Chunder Ghose, No. 36, Sukea's Street.

THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH is going the round of the papers :

"Mr. Runga Charloo, the Controller of the Palace, was assaulted on Saturday. It would appear that he had dismissed two servants from one of the Ranee's establishments, but the Ranee being more merciful had still kept them on for some months, and at last they went to Mr. Runga Charloo for their pay, which he very goodnaturedly refused to give, and was waylaid ; dust was thrown in the coachman's eyes, which blinded him for the time being, and Mr. Runga got a sound thrasing. He at once reported the case to the Town Magistrate who advised him to bring a criminal charge against the two servants, but this Mr. Runga did not wish to do."

SATURDAY, 26TH JUNE.

THE Plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Germany, Italy, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Switzerland, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, the United States, the Argentine Republic, Peru, and Brazil have just signed the international Convention for the adoption of the metrical system of weights and measures. England has refused to join this civilized compact.

MR. D. M. SMEATON'S report for the last year on Settlement operations in Moradabad presents a painful picture of the state of official affairs in that district. The village papers were found to be worthless. Dead men were represented as diligently cultivating and paying rent for lands, which even their sons or heirs did not hold. Fields which had twice or thrice changed hands were found entered in the names of tenants who had long since vacated them. Even the record of rents was sometimes bungled—"batai" being found on paper where money rents were paid, and *vice versa*. The putwarees in many cases did not know what tenants tilled the lands in their villages far less the precise fields. And yet the offical machinery worked as usual.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA notices a return of the cost of the new Transport service for India, which Sir George Balfour has obtained from the House of Commons. The fleet consists of five steamers, of 4,173 tons each, which were built seven or eight years ago at a cost to the Indian exchequer of about £1,000,000 sterling. The reader may be interested in the following facts about them :—

	Cost ready for service.	Horse Power.	Speed at full power.
Serapis ...	£206,255	700	13 37 knots.
Crocodile ...	£205,365	700	14.00 ,,
Euphrates ...	£210,126	700	14 71 ,,
Jumna ...	£211,253	700	14.65 ,,
Malabar ...	£210,201	700	14·57 ,,

THE TOTAL NUMBER of officers, troops, &c., carried to and fro during 1872-73 averaged 1,074 by each voyage, or a total strength out and home of 20,872. The total cost of the fleet to the Indian revenues after deducting the contribution received from the English Government, under the Royal passage warrant as it is called, amounted to £424,883, including insurance and percentage for renewal. At this rate, the cost of transport per head is as follows :—

Commanding Officer ...	£104 4 8	per head.
Non-Commissioned Officer...	£20 16 8	,,
Troops	£16 0 9	,,

Children are accounted for in these figures, and the cost comes as nearly as possible to £22 per adult head all round. The *Friend of India* remarks : "The injustice of casting this heavy charge year after year upon the Indian revenues has been so often commented upon, that we are sick of referring to it. The fleet ought to have been built at the cost of the home revenues, and one-half the annual cost of the service borne thereby. There is equal meanness and injustice in a wealthy country like our own, treating a poor dependency like India (the dominion of which is of such importance to it) in this pettifogging way."

WE ARE surprised at the controversy which has been again started on the Shoe Question. It was set at rest by Lord Lawrence, and there is no likelihood of its being revived.

MR. MONCURE CONWAY read a paper before the Anthropological Institute on the subject of Mythology. He contended that the evolution of mythology was the reverse of what the facts of physical evolution might suggest. It was not from beneath or upwards, but rather from the grand in nature, that mankind has come to associate mystic meaning with stock and stone, or animals and plants. Sacred animals, plants and fire were consecrated as symbols of higher phenomena, just as five-sixths of Christendom adopts the crucifix or images as symbolical aids to devotion. The account of Eden Mr. Conway held to be inexplicable by semitic analogues. In India were found the myths of serpent-guarded trees and the apple of immortality, for the *Vedas* of our Aryan forefathers had taught the doctrine of immortality centuries before the Christian era, while the Semitic ancestors of the Hebrews were silent on the subject. The curse on the serpent which had puzzled theologians was explained by the theory of transmigration.

WE OBSERVE in the last *Calcutta Gazette* that Babu Dinonath Mookerjea, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Cooch Behar, has been transferred to Hazaribag. This gentleman had served with Colonel Bruce in the Bhutan War, was entrusted with important duties in connection with the Cooch Behar State, served as manager of the Raja's zemindarees twice, the said managership is now held by a Civilian on Rs. 1000 a month, and lastly as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner. His services to the Cooch Behar State are highly spoken of, which we hope will receive due recognition from Government.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, 19*th June*.—The Commons have been engaged in a debate on English influence at Constantinople. Several members spoke gloomily of the condition of Turkey. Mr. Burke confirmed Marshal MacMahon's award on the Delagoa Bay question, which is favorable to Portugal. The Sultan of Zanzibar has been much *feted*. The French Assembly has voted the University Education Bill, substantially conferring upon religious faculties the power to grant degrees, hitherto a State monopoly.

Madrid, 19*th June*.—General Jovellar has resumed active operations against the Carlists in Central Spain.

London, 21*st June*.—The Circular issued by Prince Gortschakoff on May 20th explains that the object of the continuation of the Confernce on the usages of war at St. Petersburg, is not to conclude an international treaty ; and that the invitations will be sent when all Governments have replied to the Circular of September last.

Hong-Kong, 21*st June*.—The American Consul and his wife at Chinkiang, have been insulted by soldiers. A disturbance followed, which was subsequently quieted. Consuls Medhurst and Seward have proceeded to Chinkiang.

London, 22*nd June*.—In the House of Lords last night a motion, which was eventually negatived, was brought forward for the production of copies of the correspondence that has taken place between the Home and Indian Governments relative to the effects of competitive examinations for the Civil Service. The Duke of Richmond, in reply, stated that correspondence on the subject was still proceeding. Lord George Hamilton, in replying to Mr. Dalrymple, said that the Secretary of State had not yet taken any decision respecting the application for more favorable leave rules for the Uncovenated Civil Service, and that a definite opinion must previously be received from the Indian Government, whose despatch would shortly be received. The Sultan of Zanzibar was received by the Queen at Windsor yesterday.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

Berlin, 23rd June.—Germany has addressed a note to Belgium cordially thanking the latter for the Duchesne investigation and supplementary penal legislation.

WE INVITE the attention of the Post Master General, Bengal, to the following complaint :

"I have the honor to bring most respectfully to your notice that the paper sent to me every week is again charged ½ anna though duly stamped. This half anna is unnecessarily charged by the Post Master of Bankurah. We have repeatedly brought this matter to the notice of the higher postal officers but to no effect. I have to pay the charge for almost all the papers. Some gentlemen of this place asked the Post Master Babu the cause of this excess charge. He replied that 'Bankoorah' the name of the District should not be inserted. But it is quite strange ; you know there are many towns or villages of the same name, for example there is one Bishenpur in Jehanabad, one in Bankoorah and one in 24-Pergunahs. If the name of the district be not inserted there would be much confusion in the delivery of a letter. I have witnessed many letters for Bishenpur in Jehanabad have come to Bishenpur in Bankoorah, so where is the harm in inserting the name of the District. Will you therefore kindly take this matter into your kind consideration and try some means to save us from this waste of money, one enclosure for example is sent for your kind inspection

Harischunder Das,
Bishenpur, Bankoorah.

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Indian Charivari* contains a capital cartoon, representing the "new happy family" of the Calcutta Justices. Most of the characters are drawn to life. The *Indian Daily News* observes : "The portraits are fairly recognizable, and there is no attempt at caricature. If there is an inconsistency it is in not giving oriental costume to the artist of the fan." Better luck next time !

IT IS NOTIFIED in the *Calcutta Gazette* that the Lieutenant-Governor will leave Darjeeling on the 1st proximo *en route* for Cooch Behar, Dhoobree, Gowhatty, Dacca, and Calcutta, at which latter place he will arrive probably about July the 22nd.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals : 1. Report of the Midnapore and Burdwan Cyclone of 15th and 16th October 1874, by W. G. Willson Esq., M. A. L. C. E , Offg., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal. 2. Postal Guide No. IX 1st June 1875. 3. Newab Nazim of Bengal's memorial to the Secretary of State with appendices. 4. The Hindu System of Marriage examined, by Bhoobonessur Mitra. 5. Freemasonry Exposed from the Oriental Figaro Press. 6. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company : Its decline and impending fate ; shown by a comparison with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company together with fresh revelations, by Captain George Bain late a Manager of the Company. 7. *National Magazine*, No. 2. 8. Protibimbo—a monthly journal of literature and freview in Bengali, edited by Ramsurbasso Bidyabhoosun, Vol. 1, No. 2. for Joisto B. S., 1282. The last named periodical contains a somewhat caustic review of the *Bungo Dursun's* critique on Babu Hemchunder Banerjea's last Bengali epic the "Bitra Sanghar."

THE PUBLIC have reason to be thankful to Mr. Gribble the Post Master General Bengal for the accommodation provided by him for journeys to Darjeeling. A waggonette so constructed as to enable two passengers to lie down at full length will start from Caragola every day except Sundays and Mondays at a cost of Rs. 25. No luggage is allowed except a hand-bag not weighing more than five seers, but a traveller engaging a whole waggonette may take with him two maunds of luggage free.

THAT UNPRETENDING publication the Indian Postal Guide, with the last number of which we have been favoured by the Post Office, is rising in usefulness from the amount of valuable information added to it in every successive number. The arrangements in the number under notice are most satisfactory.

WE ARE GLAD to notice that our worthy townsman and good brother Mr. J. B. Roberts has been elected Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons in Bengal. It is proposed to collect funds to build a new Grand Lodge, and to ask the Prince of Wales to lay the foundation stone.

WE HAVE RECEIVED No. 2 of the *National Magazine*. It contains an interesting article on the Permanent Settlement. It is to be had on application to Babu Kallyprossonno Dey, Proprietor, No. 32, Kalidas Singhi's Lane, Mirzapore.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1875.

THE BURMESE IMBROGLIO.

FROM the beginning we had expressed a hope that the differences between our Government and the King of Burma might be amicably settled, and we are glad to learn from telegrams received last week that the dispute has been satisfactorily settled. The telegrams of the previous week had prepared us for a war with his Majesty of Mandalay. The correspondents of the Indian papers had been industriously giving out all sorts of rumours. To-day the King said that he considered the English a lot of barbarians, not worth powder and shot, and that if he minded he could beat them any time. To-morrow, the Ministers plotted against our Government, advised the King to go to war at once, and made all sorts of preparations for it. The third day troops were already collected, the representative of British power was insulted, and the Burmese merchants were in league with British subjects in British Burma for the importation of arms and ammunitions. It was broadly stated that Madras had been warned by the Viceroy of the probability of an appeal to arms, and one European and three native regiments received orders to be in readiness to proceed to Burma. All these rumours, we are exceedingly glad to observe, have been dissipated. Later advices from Mandalay are perfectly re-assuring. Sir Douglas Forsyth, according to the telegrams, reports that the King has explained the circumstances under which he received Lee Seh Tahee, and His Majesty has executed an agreement guaranteeing perpetual and entire independence to the Western Karennee country. Sir Douglas remains at the capital till the Government of India receives his despatches, and sends orders thereon.

All's well that ends well. We were always under an impression that the King of Burma would not go to war. He was too conscious of the power and resources of our Government to run such a risk. He might be given to idle boasts, but hard words do not break bones. The dignity of the British Government is not likely to be injured in the slightest degree, whatever the effeminate King may be saying to his queens, ministers, or minions. In private life we should not always hear what may reach our ears, and much less should a powerful Government like ours open its ears to idle gossip. It is only the weak who are given to vain boasting. What does it matter to our Government what airs his silken Majesty may give himself within his own territories? He may call himself the lord of Burma, of Asia, or of the world if he likes, but that does not affect us in the least. He is sure to crouch before our Government the moment he is taken to task. Strictly speaking His Majesty has good reason to be grateful to the British Government. It may not unreasonably be said that he holds his throne at the pleasure of our Government, for he is so weak that it may depose him any moment it chooses, but it has not only been generous but friendly. We have seen in the administration reports of the Hon'ble Mr. Eden how he assisted the King in carrying on trade, and filling in his exchequer. And we are not quite sure that he does not realize the obligation under which he lies to our Government. We should not credit all that is imputed to him or his ministers. We do not know how far the spirit of braggadacio, which is attributed to him, is real. It might be, as have been many of the recent rumours, a product of that inventive faculty, which was about to plunge us into war. As for the Karenee question, we must confess that it was wrapped up in mystry, and that it was difficult to say whether the fault lay on one side only. Be that as it might it is gratifying to find that the difficulty has been settled satisfactorily and that there is no apprehension of an armed collision. We repeat all's well that ends well.

It is amusing to observe that while the calamity of a war with Burma is averted, speculation is rife as to the good policy of annexing Independent Burma to British territories. A contemporary goes to the length of saying that "the Golden-Footed Monarch has no connection with the Princes and chiefs of India whose rights we are bound to respect. The measure might, certainly, tend to confirm any impression which may be gaining ground in India as to our annexation tendencies, but this consideration would not be sufficiently important to obtain weight. There need be no scruples upon moral grounds. If the King of Burmah forces us to war and his subjugation ensues, he must be prepared for the usual consequences which follow defeat among Eastern nations." But when that contingency has been averted, why indulge in this barren discussion? It will do no good but may do great harm. It will only tend to disquiet the minds of the Indian princes. It is true that the King of Burma is not included within the confederacy of these princes, but the annexation of his territory, should such an untoward result take place, would naturally fill them with suspicion and distrust. Their minds were sorely exercised by the Baroda question ; when the trial was ordered it was a general impression, however wrong, among them and others that the object of the Government was to annex the territory, but that impression has been now dispelled. However opinions may differ as to the wisdom of the policy which has brought about the deposition of Malhar Rao, with whom personally there is not much sympathy, all right-minded are now satisfied that the sole object of the Government was the good of the people of Baroda, and not its own aggrandizement. But the agitation of the question of annexing Burma would we fear only revive the suspicion of the easily susceptible oriental mind. It would not be slow to believe that being foiled at Baroda, the British Government has cast its eyes upon Burma. We therefore hold it highly impolitic to raise the question of annexing Burma, when there is no necessity for raising it. The conductors of the Indian Press do not know what mischief they not unfrequently but perhaps unconsciously do by their overzeal and indiscretion, for in the ignorant native mind the *chappawallah* is not unoften identified with the reigning *topeewallah*. It is superfluous for us to consider whether the annexation of Burma is possible or likely to prove advantageous to our Government. As the contemporary, who has raised this question, himself admits that if "we annex Burma, we shall have the French of Cochin-China pushing on to the southern frontier of Yuman, when both English and French will be face to face, with the Chinese on their south and west borders, without any such buffer between ultra-civilization and utter barbarism as has served our purposes hitherto in the person of the King of Burmah and his compeers. It is not to be doubted that the removal of Burmah as an independent power would before very long necessitate our advance, and probably gain for us a very inconvenient amount of honor and glory. For the question naturally arises—how are our honor and glory to be preserved, and at whose cost? The advantages to commerce might be considerable, but who is to protect that commerce, and the new establishments which it would be necessary to maintain? We have already quite enough to do with what troops we have. It is more than questionable whether our European Army is strong enough for occassions which may arise any day. It is already weakened by extension over an enormous area. For years we have been told that we have more territory in India than we are well able to guard with a due proportion of British troops—we certainly cannot spare any for permanent occupation of new territory in Burmah, and who shall say how far beyond? We cannot draw upon our Indian forces, even if they would suffice for the purpose, and would enter willingly into the service demanded ; and if we increased our troops for the purpose, the main difficulties would remain. As for local levies they would be mere encumbrances, and a source of danger rather than aid, even though the people, as it is said they would, made common cause with the invaders. British troops, then, would be necessary, and how is our army to bear the strain?" Such being the case the idea of annexing Burma is simply one of those wild fancies, which are calculated to cost more in the end than enthusiasts are disposed to admit. Our Government gains more by maintaining the independence of Burma than it would by hemming itself with France at one end and Russia at the other

BREACH OF FAITH.

IT is edifying to observe that even the rulers of the country charge the so-called Government with breach of faith. Need the reader be told

who are the rulers of the country? They are the members of the Civil Service, the Heaven-borns as they were and are still called. They rule the destinies of the nation. Whatever his position the Civilian is the *de jacto* ruler of the country. Whether in a sub-division or district he gives the law to the people—there is, it is true, the established law of the land, but they dare not go against the wishes of the Huzoor his nod they dare not disregard. For good or evil the Civilian is the earthly Providence of the people. It is a serious matter when the actual rulers of the country charge the Government with breach of faith. Now, has there been any breach of faith, and if so what is that breach of faith? The case was thus put before the House of Commons by Mr. Lowe:

"Mr. Lowe asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, as it appeared by a despatch which had been laid upon the table of the House, that the Indian Government admitted that it had broken its engagement with the civilians of the North-West Provinces, and that the Indian Government declined to apply any efficient remedy to the injury which it had thus inflicted, the Secretary of State for India would take speedy and efficient measures for redressing the wrong committed by the Government of India."

Lord George Hamilton, the Under-Secretary of State, denied the charge in the following terms:

"Lord G. Hamilton.—Sir, before I answer the question of the right hon. gentleman, perhaps I may be permitted to point out, first, that he has assumed that the Indian Government has not only broken its engagement, but also admits having done so. Now, Sir, I cannot allow that assumption to pass without contradiction. The only contract or engagement existing between the Indian Government and the Secretary of State on the one hand, and the civil servants on the other, is embodied in the Indian Civil Service Act of 1861, and that Act does not refer to appointments in the non-regulation provinces. The present grievance complained of is entirely based upon the mode of appointment to the non-regulation provinces. The civil servants of the North-West Provinces have addressed the Government of India, and have complained that certain regulations affecting appointments to non-regulation provinces, which had been laid down by Lord Dalhousie, and approved by subsequent Governments, have not been carried out, and that in consequence their promotion has been very much retarded. Well the Government of India admit that this grievance is borne out by the facts although they say that the results of which complaint is made have been brought about by causes which are no longer in operation, and they propose the following remedy. They say, "we intend, therefore, to propose a different arrangement, a systematic rule, whereby the preferential claims of civilians shall be brought forward and considered by the Government whenever an office becomes vacant to which civilians are eligible, and to which no other officer has a superior qualification. We think this course ought to be followed not only in non-regulation provinces, but also in the chief offices of those special departments of the Government which are mainly administrative; and we should be careful that the rights of individuals as well as the interests of the public service be in no case overlooked." The Duke of Argyl has expressed a very strong approval of this proposal, and the present Secretary of State concurs in that approval. This plan is now being carried out, and the Secretary of State has no proof that it has failed or will fail; and therefore I cannot hold out any prospect of the Secretary of State taking any special measures until he has sufficient proof that these remedies will be ineffectual.

Mr. Lowe.—Then I beg to give notice that I will call the attention of the House to this subject on going into Committee of Supply, and move a resolution,"—

When Mr. Lowe has espoused the cause of the Civilians, they have good reason for rejoicing. Their organ, the *Pioneer*, thus gives expression to the general feeling among the Civilians: "It is difficult to arouse public opinion in England, especially on the subject of an Indian grievance; but there is no doubt that it has been fairly attracted to this subject. Almost every London newspaper of importance had an article on Mr. Lowe's speech before the University of London. The letter of a Competiton-wallah which we republish, and which appeared in the *Times* of the 24th of May, attracted a good deal of attention, and was the first statement of the North-West Civilans' grievances which have ever appeared in a leading English paper. The same evening the *Globe* (a Conservative paper of the best kind) published a short leading article on the letter and the despatches of the Government of India and the Duke of Argyll, which the *Times* had published. Since then Mr. C. E. Bernard and Sir Charles Trevelyan have both written to the latter paper on the subject, and the matter has now fairly reached the stage of public discussion in England. With so powerful an advocate as Mr. Lowe on their side, we think that the North-West Civilians have a fair prospect of redress at last." The combination is certainly strong, and such combination is not wanting, when "whites" rich or poor, official or non-official, are interested. It is different when the "black" people are the sufferers. But has there been after all a breach of faith? "A Competition-wallah" in the columns of the *Times* adduces the following proofs in support of the charge. "The competitive system of examination was applied to candidates for the Indian Civil Service in 1855; and with the avowed object of increasing the number and improving the quality of the competitors, the Civil Service Commissioners published, with the consent of the India Office in 1851, a complete list of the appointments held by the members of the Indian Civil Service, and of the salaries attached to these appointments. This was called by the Secretary of State in his forwarding letter (of the 7th of April 1849)," a statement of the average allowances drawn by Civil Servants in India." Its publication was repeated in 1862 and the Civil Service Commissioners and the Press drew attention to it on many occasions. I think, therefore, you will admit that those who entered the service after 1859 were justified in accepting this "statement" as an authoritative guide to the salaries they might expect after the various periods of service." Now "the Civil Service Commissioners and the Press," "a competition-wallah," ought to know, do not constitute the Government, but what did they after all say? They simply drew attention to "average allowances" of Indian Civilians, as gathered from past experience; they did not guarantee the allowances; they made no promise, and there could be consequently no breach of faith. They gave a few particulars for the guidance of the candidates, who ought to have made independent enquiries and satisfied themselves on the point. The exigencies of the public services could not be regulated by the "Civil Service Commissioners and the Press," nor could high public considerations be ignored by Government for the sake of a few individuals. Such being the case where was the promise made and how has it been broken?

The dead-lock in promotion in the ranks of the Civil Service is the natural product of the eagerness of the Government to job English youths into the Indian Service. In 1857 there were 392 Bengal Civil servants; in 1874, this number increased to 526, giving an excess of 134. We do not include the increase which has taken place in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. Now, when such a large addition has been made to the previous strength of the Bengal Civil Service, it is very natural that there should be a block. The rear cannot advance unless those in the front make room for them, and promotion is necessarily slow. The Government is to blame for so largely increasing the force. When the supply has been in excess of the demand, there must be overcrowding. The real remedy would be to stop the supply for the present, but the Government it seems has not directed its attention to that point. It does not seem to reflect that the greater the supply, the more circumscribed will be the area of promotion, and consequently the wider and deeper the discontent in the service. The Civilians would have acted wisely, if they had pressed this point upon the Government, but they were reticent regarding it. They want a graded system of salaries, which would enrich them at the expense of the tax-payers of India, but what do they care?

Now, if there has been breach of faith anywhere, it has been with the people of India in thus increasing the strength of the Civil Service. The Government has repeatedly promised that it would govern the country economically. Her Majesty the Queen has pledged in her gracious Proclamation that the children of the soil should have a preferential claim to the service of their own country, if they should possess the necessary qualifications. The Secretary of State for India has repeatedly confirmed that pledge, and the last declaration came from the Duke of Argyll, who said that a preference should always be given to the natives in the disposal of public offices unless it be found that they did not possess the required qualifications for particular offices. Now, we ask, whether the Government can conscientiously say that all the offices which 134 additional civilians fill could not have been filled with equal efficiency by educated natives. Take the sub-divisional appointments. Are educated natives unqualified for those posts? On the contrary do not the Deputy Magistrates, who are held eligible to those appointments, being much more experienced than Assistants or "Joints," manage sub-divisions much better than the raw youths, who have the privilege of writing C. S. after their names? The other day eight Junior Civilians were appointed to collect statistics for Dr. Hunter's *Gazetteers*. Could not equally if not more competent native officers have been found to perform their duties? We have seen how Babu Ramsunker Sen and Babu Gopal Chunder Das have worked in collecting and digesting statistics relating to Jessore and Rungpore. Then the natives admittedly excel in accounts, and yet how few of them are allowed to rise to the higher ranks of this branch of the service. There are urchins appointed as Under-Secretaries to the several governments, who are practically taught their business by the experienced native assistants of the Secretariats, and yet they are not thought fit to hold the offices in question. We could multiply examples, but *cui bono*? Our object is simply to shew that there are many appointments now held by junior civilians, which could have been held by educated and properly qualified natives without the slightest detriment to the public service, and that such men should have had preference if the Queen's Proclamation had been respected. But in violation of that promise the Government of India continued to indent English youths from England as members of the Civil Service, and the result is that while it committed a breach of faith with the people, it is charged with breach of faith by those whose interests it sought to promote. Such are the treacherous waters over which the vessel of our Government sails.

One word to our countrymen. The present agitation by the Civilians and their friends is ominous for them. It means that they are to be sacrificed in all manner of ways. If the graded salaries be sanctioned their pockets will suffer; if the new Parliamentary Act for the admission of natives into the Covenanted Service without passing the examination in England be set at naught by hook or crook, because the working of that Act would limit the area for the employment of European Civilians, their prospects for advancement in the public service will be seriously injured. Already they have been severely taxed by the scheme of retirement for unattached Colonels, and now they are threatened not only with a similar encroachment upon their purses but also upon their political prospects. If they wish to hold their own, they must now agitate, for agitation is the soul of success under British rule. They might not have a Lowe to fight their cause, but perhaps the "sightless champion of India," we mean Mr. Fawcett, will not refuse to lend them his voice. Awake! arise! or be for ever fallen!

OUR SCHOOL-BOOKS.

WE are sorry to observe that Mr. Sutcliffe has signalized the beginning of his career as Director of Public Instruction with an act, which we fear will be characterized on all sides as a gross jobbery. He has published the following *curricula* for Vernacular and Minor Scholarships:

VERNACULAR SCHOLARSHIPS

1. The course for 1876 will be—	MARKS.
I.—*Bengali Language, including Composition*—(one paper)	75
II.—*History and Geography*—	
The History of the World and the History and Geography of Bengal (Lethbridge's series)—(one paper)	75
Geography (Elementary) of the Four Quarters, with special knowledge of the Geography of India, including Map Drawing, Physical Geography* by Mr. H. F. Blanford. (Extracts from the English edition translated)—(one paper)	75
III.—*Arithmetic*—	
Two papers—one containing the elementary parts alone—each to carry 50 marks ...	100
IV.—*Geometry and Mensuration*—	
Euclid, Book I; the drawing of geometrical figures to scale, and finding plane areas for purposes of land surveying—(one paper) ..	75
V.—*Natural Philosophy and Physical Science*—	
Two of the following subjects to be taken up by all candidates—	
(*a*). Chemistry.† Translation of Roscoe's Primer	100
(*b*). Botany, by Judunath Mukhurji ..	
(*c*). Elements of Natural Philosophy by Akhyakumar Dut and Physical Science by Mohendro Nath Bhuttacharjea	

(Ten per cent. of the marks in each subject will be given for handwriting and neatness.)

2. The successful candidates will be arranged in three divisions, as follows:—

*¾ Will be published by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. in Sept.
† Will be published by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. in July.

Those obtaining 4-8 marks and upwards—in the first divn.
Those obtaining 3-8 and less than 4-8 marks-in the 2nd „
Those obtaining 2-8 and less than 3-8 marks-in the 3rd „

3. The scholarships of each district will be awarded to the highest candidates from each, provided they are in the first or 2nd division; but Inspectors and District Committees will be allowed to give a preference to boys from remote schools.

Not more than two scholarships shall be given to boys from the same school.

Scholarships not so taken up in the district to which they belong will be awarded at the discretion of the Inspector.

MINOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

4.—The course for 1876 will be the same as the course for Vernacular Scholarships with the following exception :—

	MARKS.
In place of the Bengali language, including "Composition" English	75

5. The successful candidates will be arranged in three divisions, as is provided in paragraph 2 for Vernacular Scholarships.

6. The scholarships will be awarded in accordance with paragraph 3 for Vernacular Scholarships, but no scholarships will be awarded to candidates who fail to gain one-third of the marks for English.

FORT WILLIAM, } J. SUTCLIFFE,
The 14th June 1875. } *Offg., Director of Public Instruction.*

Now, we all know that the School-book Committee, though appointed about two years ago, had held no meeting except the one, as we are informed, held on the 11th May last, and so far as we are aware no final report has been made by them, and yet the Officiating Director lays down a course for Vernacular and Minor Scholarships without waiting for that report. We were taken by surprise when we saw Sir Richard Temple's Resolution on the subject sanctioning the selection of certain works for the *curricula* without waiting for the report of the Committee appointed by his predecessor. In common decency we must candidly confess His Honor was bound to wait for that report. It is true that the Committee had delayed too long in submitting their report, but it was the duty of the Lieutenant Governor to sift the cause of this delay. But strange to say that instead of taking the Committee to task for the delay the Lieutenant Governor sanctioned certain works for the two scholarships, though some of the vernacular books thus sanctioned were then in the press, and neither the Government nor the public had any opportunity of judging their merits. Now Mr. Sutcliffe goes further—he has eliminated some of the books sanctioned by the Lieutenant Governor, we mean Physical Geography by Babus Rajendralala Mitra and Radhica Prosunno Mookerjea, Chemistry by Rai Kanyelal Dey Bahadur, and Natural Philosophy by Babu Bhoodeb Mookerjea, which he has replaced by works that are not yet in being. May we ask how has the Director come to know the merits of works which are in the press, one of which he says "will be published by Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co. in July" and the other "in September"? Has Mr. Sutcliffe seen the manuscripts? Did he take the opinion of the School-book Committee on them? The whole thing appears to us to be a huge mystery, which reflects no credit either on the Government or on the Director.

We deem it our duty to remind Sir Richard Temple and Mr. Sutcliffe that when the vernacular books were brought within the range of the School-book Committee the object was to select from among existing books and not to prepare a new series by officers of the Education Department. The appointment of the Committee for the examination of English books originated with Lord Northbrook, and the inclusion of vernacular books with the British Indian Association. The Association thus wrote to Sir George Campbell: "Considerable dissatisfaction prevails with the present mode of selecting Vernacular text-books. It is urged that there is no uniformity in selection; that much depends on the personal predilections of the local authorities; that as a matter of fact, a really good and useful book may be patronized at one place and not at another, and sometimes not at either; that, in fact, there is no recognized system for the selection of the books. These points, the Association submit, deserve careful investigation by a committee, particularly as the attention of Government has now been directed to the subject of text-books for schools. The Association believe that the range of selection of Vernacular school-books is now sufficiently wide, but if books of a special character are wanted, they feel satisfied that such works will be forthcoming under proper stimulus from Government." Thus the main object of the Association was the examination and the selection of existing books. Sir George Campbell agreed with the Association and informed them in reply that "the School-book Revision Committee have been instructed that their labors are to extend to Vernacular as well as to English school-books." But the Education Department has given a different construction to the scope and object of the Committee's labors. Some of the "most eminent members of the department" were also members of the Committee, and we see that their English books are being translated into Bengali, and further that though the Lieutenant Governor had selected certain existing works on science by Native authors, the Officiating Director has replaced them by books, which "will be published by Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co. in July and September." Does not this fact speak for itself?

Sir Richard Temple has by his late attention to Bengali authors shewn that he is a patron of Bengali literature. None of his predecessors we must confess shewed such an attention to them. But if his lieutenants seek to put them down by ignoring their labors or superseding their works by new books in which "eminent members of the department" are more or less interested, it is openly asked what is the practical significance of their invitation to Belvedere and Rhotas parties or of the kind words which His Honor spoke to them. In his last Administration Report Sir Richard Temple has himself borne testimony to the progress which vernacular literature has made in this province. We read: "Sir Richard Temple understands that the composition of original Bengali literature has now gained a sure footing, and that for years past it has made a regular and steady progress. An improved style, free on the one hand from a pedantic use of Sanskrit words, and yet on the other hand enriching the language by words from the parent Sanskrit, where due expression cannot be found otherwise, is being established by the efforts of the more distinguished Bengalee authors, especially in works of fiction and general literature. There are now many well-written vernacular books on educational subjects, which are principally composed by officers in the Educational Department." And yet what is the encouragement which is being held out to them by the Government? The progress hitherto made in vernacular literature was quite independent of Government. An effort was made by Government through the Vernacular Literature Society but it failed entirely. The Bengali authors are entitled to public gratitude for the services they have voluntarily rendered to the cause of vernacular literature. In the other provinces the Government gives special rewards for the preparation of school-books, which again are far from satisfactory, but in Bengal a well-ordered school-book literature has sprung up without any artificial stimulus. It is one of the beneficial products of high English education which the Government has diffused in Bengal. There is not a branch of education for which text-books are not available in the Bengali language. In fact the supply is greater than the demand. It has been hitherto self-supporting, because the Government had not interfered in any way. Of course there was jobbery committed now and then by those who had the right of selection, and it was for that reason the Native public asked for an examination and selection of the books in use or in existence. They sought to correct one evil, and in return they are confronted with another and greater evil. They wanted to purge the schools of those books, which had found admission through favoritism, but they are now threatened with an extinction of independent enterprise. This is a calamity the gravity of which we cannot too strongly impress upon Sir Richard Temple. We are afraid he is being made a tool in the hands of officers, who seem to be no friends of independent native efforts in supplying school-book literature. We feel greatly disappointed that such an astute administrator as Sir Richard Temple should have failed to realize the vast national interests thus put in jeopardy. Progressive Bengal would sink into the level of the North West and the Punjab if the officers of the Education Department be allowed a monopoly of the manufacture of school-books, and all independent efforts be stifled. The action already taken by the Lieutenant Governor and the Officiating Director has filled the whole body of Bengali authors with consternation, and if it be not mended in time the consequences will be most discouraging. For our part we think the subjects for the scholarships should be only fixed by Government or the Director, and the School-book Committee should give a list of books, which they might consider adapted to our schools. And it should be left to the managers of schools to introduce such of the selected books as they might think proper. If such a system were followed, it would prevent jobbery and cause no heart-burning. This was the idea, which prompted us to advocate the revision of our school-books by a properly constituted Committee. Little did we anticipate that a measure which was intended as a benefit should threaten to be an unmitigated evil. We would beseach Sir Richard Temple to take the subject into serious consideration and to avert the calamity of putting Bengal thirty years back by the ill-advised measures under comment.

THE EXCISE ADMINISTRATION OF THE N. W. P.

THE burthen of the last Excise Administration Report of the North Western Provinces is that there is an increase in illicit manufacture of liquor. The Lieutenant Governor views the subject from the revenue point of view only and warns the excise officers against the decrease in revenue. He ignores the moral aspect of the question altogether. The Board of Revenue, however, maintains a different opinion. It remarks, "there is no reason to believe that illicit manufacture and trade in country liquor is increasing in any district, though it doubtless exists on a large scale in many parts." The Lieutenant-Governor does not accept this conclusion. His Honor says, "the tests of increasing illicit manufacture may be taken for the present to be—(1) a large decrease in the amount of duty-paying liquor; (2) a very low average of license fees." The former he remarks speaks for itself. The latter is taken as a test because it points to the taking out of license fees as a blind merely for the manufacture and sale of untaxed liquor. Taking the returns from the first year in which they give the number of gallons issued, the results are (excluding cantonments)—

1868-69	...	521,123	1871-72	...	404,021
1869-70	...	372,961	1872-73	...	370,732
1870-71	...	388,148	1873-74	...	333,404

Then as to license fees. The produce of the auction system is noted below:

1868-69	...	441,513	1871-72	...	243,073
1869-70	...	81,333	1872-73	..	236,581
1870-71	...	208,504	1873-74	...	242,166

In reviewing the district returns the Lieutenant Governor remarks as follows;

"Whatever may be the case in the 'Province generally' in most of the above districts His Honor cannot but suspect that smuggling or the sale of illicit liquor is going on to a very large extent. Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Azimgarh are prominent instances. It is difficult, for instance, in regard to the first district, to believe that in the cis-Jumna parganas and in the Doab (excepting Karra, which is farmed) 3,616 gallons of liquor only are consumed, each shop requiring 28 gallons only on an average, and Rs. 22 being the highest scale of fees that it will pay to bid; while the adjoining district of Fatehpur requires 8, 492 gallons, 72 gallons to the shop on the average, and an average license fee of Rs. 48. If we except the Allahabad returns, we must further believe that consumption has decreased from 6, 115 gallons in 1870-71, to 3,616 in 1873-74. Allowance made for farming, the result is hardly credible, especially as the firm in 1871-72 would not cause a further decrease in 1873-74. And so in Azimgarh Cawnpore Etawah, and Basti,—in all these districts the *T* figures seem to render it probable not only that the illicit sale of liquor exists, but is on the increase."

It is not unreasonable to suppose that a high fee should encourage smuggling or illicit manufacture, but the increase in the consumption of intoxicating drugs points the other way. The following table gives the consumption of drugs, including opium and liquor, since 1868-69, the first year in which the gallonage is recorded. Cantonments are included in this table. It shows that while the gallonage steadily falls, receipts from drugs and opium steadily rise:

		Gallons.	*Drugs including opium (gross collections at 16 seers the rupee.)*
1868-69	...	640,967	841,739
1869-70	...	471,373	853,800
1870-71	...	481,986	989,277
1871-72	...	492,515	997,853
1872-73	...	455,479	1,011,223
1873-74	...	423,363	1,038,636

The result, as above shown, is that while the issue of duty-paid liquor has decreased almost 34 per cent., the receipts from drugs have increased by more than 23 per cent. The receipts during the last six years under drugs, madak, tari, and opium are recorded separately, to show in what direction the increase chiefly lies :—

	Opium (gross proceeds).	*Drugs (i.e., ganja, bhang, and charas).*	*Madak.*	*Tari.*
1868-69	... 498,547	325,139	18,052	75.856
1869-70	... 497,907	335,174	20,719	54.467
1870-71	... 558,203	336,761	22 602	71.711
1871-72	... 542 783	349,467	25,755	79,848
1872-73	... 559,689	345,335	26,123	80,081
1873-74	.. 594,864	341,345	27,572	74,854

The increase, it will be seen, is most marked in opium and madak, in the latter very startlingly so; and this the Board think may be due partly to the suppression of illicit sale, owing to resort having been had to farming. Madak (boiled opium, babul and betel leaves, used for smoking) is chiefly used in the great cities, while the consumption of tari is almost all in the Benares Division, Farukhabad being the only exception. The consumption of opium we regret to observe is spreading. It has a most deleterious effect upon the physical system of man, and its consequences affect future generations. A greater misfortune cannot befall the country than that the people should become a nation of opium-eaters or opium-smokers.

CRIME IN OUDH.

FOR SOME years the Police of Oudh have borne a bad name. Crime has been steadily increasing, and the Police have proved powerless in coping with it. The last year's returns, however, shew a satisfactory result. Thefts by house-breaking had been very numerous in Oudh, but we are glad to observe that offences of this class last year fell from 44,948 to 31,044, a difference of 13,905. The Inspector General of Police says "that this decrease was looked for because last year the price of grain throughout the previous ruled lower than in 1872 and 1873. There were no floods, and though famine did threaten a portion of the two districts of Bahraich and Gonda, the area, over which distress was feared, was not great; food and work being supplied to the distressed and indigent fewer hands were turned to stealing. "In fact," the Inspector General continues, "I believe that many who, in a year of ordinary distress in those parts, would have stolen, in this year of more than ordinary distress, found better means of supplying their wants. The very early setting in of the rains saved us from nearly a month of the policeman's worst time, namely from the time of the cutting of the rabi crop to the first fall of rain. All found plenty of work generally throughout the province and (I have marched through a part at least of every district except one) I have never seen in any year so much land under the plough as in 1874. No sooner were the rice crops off the ground, than the land was at once turned up to receive other seed. The rains were most favorable, they did not turn to floods and destroy property, but fell steadily without any long breaks. The people looked hopefully at their prospects, and were not depressed by the fear of another bad harvest being added to the number they had suffered from. These causes were quite sufficient to account for the decrease in crime." In other words poverty and crime are twin sisters. The increase of crime in Oudh suggests an enquiry into the condition of the people of that province. Where they have enough to live upon they do not readily resort to crime. But when hunger looks within, the love of law flies without. There cannot be a greater scandal to our Government than that the people should look to crime as means of subsistence. We hope Mr. Inglis will turn his attention to this all-important question.

We give the following table shewing the state of crime in Oudh for the last eight years :—

		Murders and attempts.	*Culpable homicide.*	*Dacoity.*	*Robbery.*	*Rioting and unlawful assembly.*	*Theft by house-breaking or house-trespass.*	*Theft simple.*	*Theft of cattle.*	*Offences against coin and stamps.*	*Total.*
Cases reported, ...	1867.	109	67	19	86	234	25,983	10,566	1,686	65	38,815
	1868.	142	70	24	88	246	33,413	14,076	1,522	67	49,648
	1869.	136	63	27	153	322	40,348	18,345	1,478	89	60,950
	1870.	146	56	21	189	382	36 478	16,268	1,317	85	54,941
	1871.	134	73	22	193	495	37,452	16,542	2,366	63	57,330
	1872.	113	61	35	200	327	52,228	21,362	3,379	74	80,779
	1873.	137	80	32	251	365	44,948	24,020	3,888	109	73,830
	1874.	125	63	41	167	392	31,043	21,159	2 154	92	55,236
Cases arrested, ...	1867.	111	64	12	63	231	2,137	2,815	361	65	5,858
	1868.	145	67	21	69	252	2,313	3,098	467	67	6,499
	1869.	131	68	21	89	318	3,428	4,862	551	89	9,557
	1870.	16	47	7	88	332	2,462	3,633	425	66	7,166
	1871.	110	66	15	100	489	2,487	3,919	699	52	7,938
	1872.	96	56	20	107	318	3,997	6,950	1,171	73	12,787
	1873.	115	72	24	125	348	3,554	6,974	1292	94	12,593
	1874.	110	59	29	99	387	2,731	5,760	873	88	10,137
Cases convicted,...	1867.	84	54	6	47	192	1,697	2,336	285	30	4,731
	1868.	85	47	9	42	189	1,831	2,518	386	29	5,136
	1869.	83	44	9	59	237	2,853	4,094	4 3	40	7,872
	1870.	91	33	6	76	274	2,072	3,213	390	48	6,203
	1871.	74	49	10	60	329	1,953	3,176	572	20	6,249
	1872.	60	42	8	63	226	3,193	5,880	967	45	10,484
	1873.	78	48	16	86	247	2,863	5,964	1,039	98	10,409
	1874.	76	46	17	81	455	2,165	4,887	709	56	8,291

It will be observed that in one-fifth of the cases the arrests were either illegal or unwarranted, and this we submit is a very high percentage. No explanation is offered in the Inspector General's report for this large proportion of arrests by the Police without sufficient cause—we say without sufficient cause because in those cases no conviction was obtained in courts of justice. This fact shews how the liberty of the subject is at the mercy of the police.

Lattialism seems to be in the ascendent in Oudh. The Chief Commissioner notices that riots and unlawful assemblies have again increased. Setting aside cases of unlawful assembly, there were 244 riots in 1874, against 235 in 1873. The causes to which riots are attributed are as follows : Land 39 ; Tanks and Irrigation, 26 ; Crops, 26 ; Groves, 17 ; Grazing, 35 ; Rent, 10 ; Debts, 4 ; Brahmins and others religious fees 4 ; other causes, 89. There were besides 148 cases of unlawful assembly. Lattialism is a reflection on administrative vigour. At one time it was a chronic evil in Bengal, but it has been now completely rooted out. It is due we may say to a great extent to the new Police. In Oudh it seems it is a sense of wrong, which leads the aggrieved to seek reparation by the *lathi*. Mr. Capper, Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad, says, "rather too much has been made of cases of riots and unlawful assembly ; as rights are finally and judicially determined and the decrees executed, men lose possession which they have often for years successfully maintained, and in some cases it may occur that a man has lost what was undoubtedly his own. Wherever a legal procedure is adopted, which excludes evidence because not produced at the proper time, or in the proper form, or disposes of cases *exparte* or on account of continuous absence of a party, injustice is often done. Now that a high value attaches to land, which under native rule was comparatively worthless, there will be for some time heart-burnings and jealousies, and some, who find their claim no longer cognizable by the courts, will assert their title by force, or be apt to use violence on but slight provocations." "The police are fully aware of this, and knowing how easily an apparently harmless gathering may become a bloody riot, they are nervously anxious to make arrests, when, perhaps, it would be wiser to let the matter drop. The administration must be prepared to find that as the high caste yeomen, who now, from the loss of service, are driven back entirely on the land, increase in numbers, and a large portion of them sink surely, though unwillingly, into the position of cultivators, agrarian riots and agrarian murders will in spite of all precautions occur, and though the ruling hand may be strong, and the judges firm and severe in the administration of the law, occasional outbursts must occur before this revolution in the social condition of the leading classes is accepted by them." The Inspector General remarks :

"Regarding the causes that principally lead to riots under these heads, I have made careful enquiries from the most experienced of my native inspectors, several of them Oudh men and landholders in the province.

They give as their opinion that these riots for the most part arise in coparcenary villages or estates. That in many instances when the revenue courts have declared some party to have lost his right he fights for possession with the person to whom the property has been decreed. That in these villages generally waste land, tanks, wells, groves, &c., are held in common and are not partitioned off, though the Revenue Department khewut may show them as divided into shares. Also, that when villages or estates are divided and share-holders cast lots for their holdings, that often those who get a lot that does not please them, fight That in the older settled provinces all these rights have been decided by the civil courts, and separate possession and occupation has been given. That in some villages held on lease, the owners unduly exact higher rates than the tenants can well pay, which leads to quarrels. They now give as their opinion that high assessments have anything to do with the riots.

As a remedy they say the best is heavy punishment when the offence is actually committed, and when there is a fear of the offence being committed, immediate binding over of the parties concerned in heavy penalties to keep the peace. In the necessity for this latter remedy I entirely concur. I can see no reason, when the police lay information that a riot is to be apprehended, why there should be any delay in binding the parties over; if they do not intend to fight, and the information is wrong, there is no real hardship inflicted on any one. I am fully aware of the importance of the subject and of narrowly watching these offences, but I do not consider that riots in Oudh are of the very serious nature that they have been represented to be."

The Chief Commissioner thus comments on the above :

"The majority of these riots, no doubt, owe their origin to the causes given in your 159th para.; but such disputes smoulder some time before they break out into open riots or affrays, and their existence must be well known in the village, and to all the co-sharers in the state, or their agents or managers residing there. These are all liable under section 154, Indian Penal Code, to heavy punishment if they fail to give notice to the police. The village Chowkidars must also be made to give early information of these disputes. On receiving information of the existence of quarrels likely to end in a riot, the Deputy Commissioner should take measures to prevent this, either by binding the parties over to keep the peace, or by removing, through the intervention of the revenue authorities, the causes of the quarrel—in many cases the latter will be found to be all that is needed; but in order that the interference of the Deputy Commissioner may be of any good, he must receive intimation of these quarrels as soon as they arise and before the parties have become embittered against one another. This can be only secured by requiring regular and frequent reports by the village Chowkidars at the police stations to which they are attached, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner trusts that you will soon be able to complete the arrangements you have under consideration, for securing from every Chowkidar a report every 2nd or 3rd day according to the distance his village may be from the police station, instead of only once in 15 days as at present."

The Chief Commissioner is right. The Mochuleka system tended greatly to check the evil in Bengal. There is to our mind another remedy for it. Appoint notorious budmashes or persons known to be given to affrays as special constables, and double responsibility will rest on them. They will be cautious in taking the law into their own hands, when they will be themselves appointed guardians of the law. This system has proved successful in Pubna in connection with rent riots, and if it be adopted with care and judgment, so as not to irritate people or invite opposition, it may be attended with success.

MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT IN CALCUTTA.

"WE BELIEVE," says the *Indian Daily News*; "that nothing has done more to shake native faith in English straightforwardness than the shameful sham of municipal government which is being carried on in India, and which, as it spreads throughout the empire, influences, we may say, millions of natives who have never heard of Baroda." Our contemporary might have added that nothing of late years has tended to make British rule so unpopular as the oppressive working of the Municipal system. Here in Calcutta while we are rejoicing at the happy turn which the relations between the Justices and their Chair-

man have taken, a case of assessment, which was heard last week by a Bench of Justices, has come to our notice and filled us with the deepest regret. We do not wish to be personal, nor do we deny that Mr. Hogg acted under a sense of public duty, but the mode of operation and its issue which we will presently describe shew how the best of men are liable to injustice and annoyance under the municipal system. The case we refer to was the revision of the assessment of the dwelling-house of Raja Romanath Tagore Bahadur C. S. I. The Raja's house, which is a large and commodious building, constructed about thirty-five years ago, was originally assessed at Rs. 200 per month; in 1866 the assessment was raised by the late Assessor Mr. Rowe to Rs. 300 per mensem, and although it was revised twice within the last nine years, the Justices did not think fit to raise the assessment further. The new Assessor was however of a different opinion; he took the Chairman to inspect the house and with his permission raised the assessment to Rs. 600 per month, that is cent per cent. The Raja, not a fighting character as the reader is perhaps well aware, although convinced that his house situated as it was would not fetch more than Rs. 300 per month, still thinking that the kite when it had come down would not fly away without taking something, offered to make a compromise, and would not have objected if the assessment had been increased fifty per cent, but his offer was not accepted, and he was consequently obliged to appeal. In the meantime he was honored with visits from municipal officers day after day for several days, who surveyed and measured the house. Of course there was nothing objectionable in this, and the Raja did not object, but their constant visits drew crowds of people and gave rise to all sorts of speculation, as if his house was under attachment and he felt naturally aggrieved. If the object was to survey and measure the house, surely it might have been effected in one day after giving the usual notice, but this was not done. The appeal came on before a Bench of Justices composed of the following gentlemen:

F. J. Fergusson, Esq.	Molv. Kubeeruddeen Ahmed.
A. M. Vardon, Esq.	Mirza Mahomed Khalil Sherazi.
B. Newman, Esq.	Raja Narendrakrishna Bahadoor.
J. B. Knight Esq.	Dr. Chunder Coomer Dey.
E. S. Gubboy Esq.	

The present system of appeals is a sham. The Chairman, who stands in the position of plaintiff, elects his own Judges, and the distribution of the European and Native Members of the Bench shews with what care it was composed. Raja Romanath was represented by his attorney, Mr. Carruthers, and the Justices by the whole *posse* of their executive officers. The Chairman, who does not ordinarily attend the appeals, the Vice-Chairman, the Engineer, and the Assessor mustered in full force. The Raja's attorney began by stating that when the assessment of Rs. 300 had been fixed by such an experienced and trusted officer of the Justices as the late Mr. Rowe about nine years ago and not disturbed since, though two revisions had since taken place, it ought to be accepted as *prima facie* correct, particularly when there were no special grounds for increase, such as addition to or alteration or improvement effected in the house, of which there had been none. He produced a certificate from Messrs. Burn & Co., stating after calculation of outlay &c. that in their opinion the assessment of the house could not be fairly taken at a higher figure than Rs. 425 at the outside. The Assessor contended that as this was a large house, it ought to be assessed on the principle on which mansion houses in England were assessed for parochial purposes, that is to say on the probable outlay which would be incurred in building such a house at the present time, and the interest calculated at 6 per cent. upon such outlay would represent the proper value of the house. He produced an estimate of Mr, Leslie the Municipal Engineer, based upon such calculation, shewing that the house was worth Rs. 800 per month. The Bench of Justices was divided in opinion, the Native Justices held that Rs. 500 per month would be a fair assessment, while the European Justices, clung to Rs. 600. The Chairman himself pleaded the case on behalf of the Justices in conjunction with the Assessor, and although we believe that the Bench came to a conscientious opinion, still it is difficult to say whether the Chairman's presence and advocacy had any influence upon their judgment.

We do not hesitate to say that the decision of the Bench was not consistent with the law. Act VI. of 1863 says that the estimated gross rent at which a house might reasonably be expected to let from year to year shall be held and deemed to be the annual value of the house. Now, we challenge any person to say that the house if let would fetch Rs. 600 per month. It is not situate in the business part of the town, and its value cannot therefore be so high. As the law stands the Justices ought to be guided only by the lettable value of the house, and the question of outlay or the size and style of the house is therefore quite foreign to the purpose. A small house in Burra Bazar would fetch far more than a house ten times larger in Bag Bazar. But even going on the principle of outlay we cannot conceive why the Bench rejected the estimate of Messrs. Burn & Co., and accepted that of Mr. Leslie. We bow with every respect to the opinion of Mr. Leslie as an engineer, but he is not an architect, and is not acquainted with the value of house-property in the town, and his opinion regarding it cannot and ought not to carry the same weight as that of Messrs. Burn & Co., who are professional architects, have peculiar opportunities for knowing the value of landed property in the Northern Division, and bear a high character. When they assessed the value of the house at Rs. 425 a month, one would think that no reasonable person would refuse to be guided by it. But the Bench or rather the European members, who had no special knowledge of the Native town, did not take this common-sense view; they allowed themselves to be led by the officers of the Municipality, the Assessor, who is himself an inexperienced officer, the Engineer ditto, and above all the Chairman, who fought as if his own credit was at stake. The impression which this arbitrary and capricious decision has produced upon the native mind may be easily imagined. People are openly saying that if Raja Romanath Tagore, the acknowledged head of the native community, a man of unimpeachable honesty and imperturbable temper, is liable to be treated with such a high hand, in defiance of law, common sense, and justice, what wonder if others of inferior position, means, and influence, should be overridden without mercy. When the best of men among the native community are ridden rough-shod over, surely the popular feeling cannot be over-flattering to the Municipality. One such arbitrary act does more harm than a hundred of smooth proceedings in petty matters, and we regret that the Government suffers with the Municipality, for the two are identified in the estimation of the people.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE RAINS have been hitherto seasonable this year. The Hindu agriculturist has a notion that unless the earth is soaked on occasions of the Dasahara and Ambabachi, it augurs ill for the crops. But there was good downpour on both these occasions. The distribution has been equal and sufficient throughout the country. If this regularity and seasonableness continue for the remaining few months, the country may well look forward to a bumper crop.

THE DRAINAGE WORKS of Calcutta were in all their glory on last Wednesday. Almost all the streets were under water; even Government House was not spared. There was about a foot of water in its compound. We wish the Chairman had taken a drive through the Native town. Suppose whilst the town is under flood some of the brick sewers should give way, and what a fine position would it be for those who might be wading through the water? Who knows that such a crisis may not arise sooner or later? We fear the small capacity of the sewers and the long intervals at which the gully-pits are placed are the causes of this evil.

THERE IS a panic in Calcutta in consequence of a prevailing epidemic, as it is believed, among the fishes. The rumour first spread in the Eastern districts that the fishes there have been seized with small-pox; as a large traffic is carried on in Eastern Bengal fishes in Calcutta there is a consternation among the people here; but it is not a mere rumour. We have had the evidence of several doctors that worms have been seen in fishes of several kinds not only imported from the Eastern districts, but caught fresh from tanks in the town. The consequence is that many native families have discontinued taking any fishes except the chingri, which is a species of mollusc. We believe the Health-Officer has made a report to the Justices on the subject, which we are of opinion ought to be published in order to allay the alarm in the native mind.

THE LORD BISHOP has set on foot a movement for raising a fund for the maintenance of 5 nurses for attendance upon patients at the Native Male Wards in the Medical College Hospital. His Lordship has invited several native gentlemen to form a Committee for the collection of subscriptions. At present there are 14 nurses maintained for the European wards, from the proceeds of the Lady Canning Memorial Fund, and also by private subscriptions. Some of these nurses attend on native patients, but in order to secure effectual ministration it is necessary to add to their number. Hence this movement. The monthly charge for the maintenance of five additional nurses would be Rs. 150, at Rs. 30 per head, and contributions are invited from the native public for this purpose either as donations or periodical subscriptions. As the object contemplated is the alleviation of human suffering, we hope it will meet with a liberal response from the charitably disposed of our countrymen. Newab Abdul Guney and Raja Komul Krishna have each subscribed Rs. 1,000 in aid of the Fund.

FROM an advertizement in another column the inhabitants of Calcutta will observe that the Justices will not in future remove Garden refuse. The notification is ill-timed, as the Justices are now rigorously enforcing the provisions of the law for the clearance of jungle from bustees. We fear the vegetation and under-wood in Bustees will be regarded as Garden refuse, and the proprietors will be subjected to a double cost, that is for clearing the land and removing the cuttings. Is this the way the Justices are going to co-operate with the priprietors for bustee improvement? As for Garden refuse proper it will chiefly affect the European inhabitants, but we cannot understand why they should be made to pay taxes and to do their own conservancy. This question was once discussed by the Justices and the Chairman's motion was negatived by them. We are of opinion that in a matter of this kind the Chairman ought not to have taken any action without consulting the Justices. Once begin with Garden refuse, stable refuse will come next, and so on, and the result would be that the rate-payers would have to pay heavy taxes and to do half their conservancy work.

ON SATURDAY last Sir Richard Garth, our new Chief Justice, arrived, and paid a visit to the High Court. The Barristers propose to give him a welcome dinner. Mr. Justice Markby will ohld a soiree to-morrow evening, to which he has invited the leading European and Native gentlemen of this city to meet the new Chief. Sir Richard is said to be 56 years old, an age which some consider too advanced for the Indian climate, but so is our Law Member, the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse, and he enjoys very good health. If an Englishman knows how to take care of himself in India, he need not be sorry for coming out here early or late. Sir Richard Garth has the repuation of being a genial man, possessed of broad ideas and kindly feelings, and we trust and hope that he will justify the high expectations, with which his antecedents have inspired all sections of the Indian community.

WE BELIEVE it is certain that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is coming to India, but as yet we see no sign of a movement in the capital for giving him a fitting reception. Bombay as usual has taken time by the forelock, but Calcutta is apathetic. A contemporary says

that the capital ought not to move without an official intimation of the appoaching visit. But in April last His Excellency the Viceroy had communicated to the country the intelligence through the Delhi Durbar, and what further official intimation is needed? His Royal Highness himself declared at the late London Dinner that to see India was the dream of his life, and he would visit it in the next cold season. Our opinion is that we have only two months before us for actual work, viz., July and August, for September and October will be taken up with the Durga Puja, but if the move be made late, those who will have the management of it will be pushed for time. Mr. Hogg as the representative of the town ought to look ahead.

THE ORIENTAL FIGARO has published a powerful satire under the name of "Freemasonry Exposed." It is written in a pleasant style, and decorated with several telling cartoons. Of course we cannot say how far the revelations made in this pamphlet, though in the garb of satire, are founded on truth, for the mysteries of the craft are a sealed book to us. Possibly the object of the writer is simply to throw redicule on the criticisms of Father Lafont, and if such be the case, he has been eminently successful. The attacks of Father Lafont have invested Freemasonry with a new interest. Active enquiries are being made as to the truth of the Rev. Father's charges, but the public at large are in the dark, while the lips of the Masons are by their oaths shut. We wish some Masons had taken up the gauntlet thrown down by Father Lafont without of course violating their oaths.

ON THE 16th instant the new Gaekwar was duly installed on the throne of Baroda according to Hindu form. The ceremony was performed with great pomp and circumstance. A correspondent of the *Pioneer* gives the following account of the ceremony:

"At 12O'clock (noon), the Gaekwar proceeded in ordinary native costume to the silver-gilted temple near the Palace. He was accompanied by hundreds of Brahmins and some of the principal courtiers. He entered the temple barehcaded and barefooted. A little while afterwards he performed the necessary poojah to the family god, as the idol worshipped by the Gaekwars alone is called. He was then bathed in a mixture of holy water, some being from the Ganges, some from the Jumna, and some from the Sea. During the interval the principal priests continued muttering a number of prayers, gesticulating wildly over him. The bath being over, the Gaekwar was taken before the royal standard of the Baroda State which was in one of the inner courts of the temple. The flag is of yellow silk, with gold fringe and a gold monogram in the centre. It is attached to a silver stick, the upper end of which holds a spear with two tassels. The size of the flag is similar to that of the Union Jack. After prostrating himself two or three times before the flag, he was led back to the idol, when after a few more prayers he retired and was taken direct to the private apartments of the Maharanee Jumnabai. The robes of state were laid out on an ottoman of yellow silk, and the various articles of dress were then put on him. The pantaloons were of gold cloth entirely, and the upper garments of thin muslin. Over all these the last outer garment was of maroon-colored silk with gold flowers. The state turband, which is entirely of gold cloth, was put on last. To this was affixed a tassel of valuable pearls and the large diamond sigrette. A necklace, large enough to cover his whole breast, was then put on him. The necklace consisted entirely of large diamonds in about 15 rows. The state rings were put on his fingers and the gold slippers on his feet. Having been thus fully robed, His Highness waited until two o'clock which was the hour fixed for the Durbar. This Durbar was exclusively for the natives.

"Precisely at two o'clock the Gaekwar entered the Durbar room. To the left of the room as you enter is a small temple. To this His Highness first proceeded barefooted, saluted the Brahmins assembled there, said a few prayers and then walked up to the foot of the *guddee*, the whole Durbar rising as he came in. Sir Madhava Rao then took him by the hand and placed him on the *guddee* calling him as Gaekwar of the Baroda State. The heralds bawled out all his titles, and the troops outside fired a *feu de fose* royal salutes also being fired by the gold and silver guns. The bands of the various regiments played "God save the Queen." Sir Madhava Rao then advanced performed the necessary obeisance, and presented his *nuzzers*. The various chiefs then each in turn presented gold coin. The higher order of chiefs presented the coin in a handkerchief. His Highness touched it, and the master of ceremonies, Gunputrao Mahjun, took it and handed it to his clerk, who marked receipt on a piece of paper. The minor chiefs advanced with the coin, whisked it round the royal head once, and dropped it on the yellow cloth before the *guddee*, whence the master of ceremonies picked it up and disposed of it as I have mentioned. This lasted for upwards of an hour. At its conclusion, a numoer of *sunnuds* or State documents, stating certain sums of money to be distributed among Brahmins, were given to His Highness. The Gaekwar took his wooden pen, and placing each *sunnud* on his knee, native fashion, wrote the word "signed" in mahrattee. The Gaekwar never affix their names, but simply write "signed," the name and titles being afterwards added by the Court Karkoon, who affixes the royal seal in the Gaekwar's presence. After the documents were signed the Court seal was brought in on a cushion. It was divested of the numerous cloth wrappers, and then used to seal the various *sunnuds*. The state dagger and sword were then placed on the *guddee* by His Highness's side. The Princess Tarabai occupied the *guddee* by the side of the Gaekwar and wore a yellow silk *saree* after the fashion of the Parsee women."

A special durbar was held at 5 o'clock for the reception of the *Khurita* from His Excellency the Viceroy. The correspondent says:

"After a brief conversation, at the bidding of Sir Richard Mr. Manibhai Jasbhai, the native Assistant to the Resident, advanced to the foot of the *guddee*, carrying a cushion of gold cloth on which was the silk bag containing HisExcellency the Viceroy's letter. Sir Madhava Rao opened the bag after the Gaekwar touched it, and, having broken the seals of the letter it contained advanced before the *guddee*, and in a clear voice and thoroughly English pronunciation read the *khureetah*. It was as follows:—

Dated Simla.

To His Highness Maharajah Sayaji Rao, Bahadoor, &c, &c,. Gaekwar of Baroda.

My Honored and valued Friend—I have received your Highness's welcome letter, dated 27th May, acquainting me with your adoption by Her Highness Jumnabhai, and your installation as Gaekwar of the Baroda State.

I offer you my cordial congratulations upon these auspicious events, which I regard with confidence as the inauguration of happiness to yourself and prosperity among your subjects.

I have read with pleasure the expressions of acknowledgements to the British Government of your relia ce on the friendly advice which may from time to time be tendered to you in the interest of yourself and of the Indian Empire.

Your Highness has requested me to offer to Her Majesty the Queen the most respectful acknowledgments of Her Highness Jumnabhai for the conspicuous favor conferred upon her on this occasion. I have had great pleasure in complying with Her Highness's request.

I beg to express the high consideration I entertain for your Highness, and to subscribe myself your Highness's sincere friend."

NORTHBROOK.

The *Khurita* was translated into Maharathi and after the usual salutes were fired the durbar broke up. Thus ended a most interesting ceremony.

WE TAKE from the same correspondent the following account of the installation of Sir Madhava Rao as Dewan of Baroda:

"After the reading of the Viceroy's *khuretah*, at the request of the Gaekwar, Sir Richard Meade conducted Sir Madhava Rao to the foot of the *guddee*, and placed round his neck the string of pearls given by His Highness and other insignia of office, presenting him with the state robes of his office and shawls, &c. Sir Madhava Rao made obeisance and retired. The heralds then proclaimed Sir Madhava Rao's titles as Dewan of the Baroda State, a salute being fired at the same time.

Sir Madhava Rao was then conducted to the front of the *guddee* a second time, Mr. Manibhai Jasbhai bearing on a cushion the *khillut* from the Viceroy. Sir Richard fixed on to the front of Sir Madhava Rao's turban a magnificent diamond aigrette, clasped a pearl necklace round his neck, put a handsome ruby ring on his finger, and presented some valuable shawls and cloths, at the same time saying a few words to the effect that the Viceroy had sent these gifts as an especial mark of favor to the new minister of the Baroda State. Then holding Sir Madhava Rao by the hand, and turning to the Gaekwar, Sir Richard spoke in Hindoostanee, thus:—

MAHARAJAH,—The Viceroy and Governor-General Lord Sahib has selected from the natives in the whole British India this gentleman, Sir Madhava Rao, to be your Prime Minister. Yours is a large and important State. The Viceroy has also sent the *khilut* which your Highness just saw me present as a token of his appreciation of Sir Madhava Rao's abilities. I would therefore urge upon your Highness that you should always support him and look up to him as your adviser in all things. I exhort your sirdars and chiefs to do the same.

Sir Madhava Rao then replied:—

If my speech had been prepared beforehand, Sir Richard, I do not think I could have even then adequately expressed my appreciation of the honors that have thus unexpectedly been showered upon me. As far as my judgment will allow me—and to the utmost of my abilities will I endeavour to merit these honors—nothing shall be wanting on my part to discharge conscientiously the important duties my position involves, and I sincerely trust that my efforts will be successful, and that I shall always, with the same pride that I do at present entertain the high opinion of His Excellency the Viceroy and yourself, and the country I have the honor to serve.

The nowabs and sirdars present all signified their appreciation of the selection made by His Excellency the Viceroy in Sir Madhava Rao. *Uttur* and *pan* were then distributed, Sir Richard and the other officers taking their departure in the same manner in which they arrived. The whole ceremony did not conclude until half past six o'clock."

A STATE DINNER was given in honor of the installation of the Gaekwar. The first toast of the evening was the "Queen," which was proposed by Sir Richard Meade as proxy for the Maharani Jumnabai. The next was the Viceroy which was proposed by the same gentleman. Sir Richard next proposed the health of the Gaekwar in the following terms:

"Following up the two loyal toasts which have just been drunk, I am sure you will all heartily join me in drinking to the health of the young Maharajah. (Cheers.) I suppose that every one present is acquainted with the circumstances connected with the arrival of His Highness among us. How he has been selected by the Bombay Government from an obscure part of the country, where he was residing with his parents, to fill the *gadee* of the Baroda State. The story is too long a one for me to attempt to give it to you now. One point in it is, however, clearly established and that is His Highness is a direct descendant from Purtaprao, the, founder of the Gaekwar dynasty. (Cheers) Gentlemen,—here is the health of the young Maharajah. May his reign be long and prosperous."

The health of H. H. Jumnabai was next proposed and heartily responded to. Sir Madhava Rao made the following reply on behalf of Her Highness:

"Her Highness commands me to offer on her own behalf and that of His Highness the Maharajah her warm acknowledgements for the kind manner in which their healths have been proposed and responded to. Her Highness further commands me to take this opportunity to say how deeply she feels indebted to you Sir Richard Meade, for all that you have done for the State at this important era in its history, and which is so well known that it is needless to expatiate upon it. Her Highness feels sure that all here assembled will cordially join Her Highness in wishing every happiness and prosperity to so distinguished, so pre-eminently distinguished, a representative of the great and just Power which watches over the peace of this vast portion of Asia."

IN THESE days of rumour and gossip it is hard to decide whom to believe and whom not to believe. Information came to us from a highly reliable source to the effect that Sir Madhava Rao was not pulling well with Sir Richard Meade, and we now have the very best authority for stating that there is not the slightest foundation for the statement. We are informed that the Resident and the Dewan are on the best of terms imaginable. The speeches we have quoted above testify to the fact. The Baroda correspondent of the *Pioneer* says: "No Resident ever pulled along with a Prime Minister as these two have been doing. They work in great harmony. Sir Madhava Rao has often been heard to pronounce Sir Richard a model of a Resident, and Sir Richard has over and over again publicly stated that no Dewn in India could hold a candle to Sir Madhava Rao. Sir Richard, in his speech the other day, told the Gaekwar and sirdars this. If two such able and experienced Indian politicians cannot get on well together, why, annex the whole of India and bid adieu to all co-operation between Europeans and natives". We can well believe this. Sir Richard Meade has the reputation of being one of the best political officers in India, and is probably the last man to press his views too strongly on a Native Statesman. He has, we must do him the justice to say, got on remarkably well with the Native Princes and others with whom he has been associated, and he is we are glad to learn giving full support to Sir Madhava Rao. Sir Madhava has on the other hand a task of extreme difficulty before him, and he needs all the support which Sir Richard Meade can give him. We are gratified to learn that their relations are on a satisfactory footing, and considering the ability and high character of each we feel confident that they would continue to be so. We are sorry that we were misinformed on the subject, but we are glad that the statement which appeared in our columns and in those of the *Englishman* has called for an authoritative denial, which is calculated to enhance public confidence in the administration of Baroda by Sir Richard Meade and Sir Madhava Rao.

DR. ROBSON promises to be a better executive officer than a professor. We have read with great pleasure his report on primary education in Backergunge. He writes:

"From all that I have seen in Backergunge, I regard the prospects of primary education as full of hope. It is characteristically a district of peasant proprietors, and nearly every ryot has some personal interest in the land. The lower classes for the most part live in comfortable houses, in a style of rough abundance, such as one sees in scarcely any other part of Bengal. This widely diffused material prosperty affords an advantageous starting point for the spread of education.

It must be allowed that even the litigation in which the Backergunge ryot is said to delight is an intellectual sort of amusement, and is closely connected with reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Although I am of opinion that the present state of primary education in Backergunge is full of hope for the future, I must allow that the alarm recently felt with regard to it has not been altogeher groundless. In the sudder subdivision owing to the multifarious duties of the Deputy Inspector and the large area over which the numerous schools under his charge are scattered, no efficient supervision has been exercised. The gurus have been almost like sheep without a shepherd.

In a considerable proportion of the schools this want of supervision has been probably no great disadvantage, for

I found that the inspecting officers were under the impression that it was the wish of Government to *keep down* the standard of education in the pathsalas, even in cases where teachers, and parents were eager to have something higher and better than they had before. With such mistaken views as to the wishes of Government, a more thorough supervision and active control would have been more detrimental to the interests of education than the system of non-interference which circumstances have rendered almost unavoidable in the sudder sub-division."

The Lieutenant Governor's Resolution on this report shews that he has thoroughly mastered the problem of primary education. The lively interest which His Honor evinces in the subject is full of promise.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL'S scheme of the Native Civil Service has died a natural death. It invited a supply for which there was no demand, and it has consequently collapsed. Sir Richard Temple thus traces the cause of the collapse:

"The total number of candidates who have passed at the Native Civil Service Examinations since their institution is as follows:—

	For the higher grade.	For the lower grade.	Total.
1872	19	...	19
1873	104	53	157
1874	76	125	201
1875	5	15	20
Total ...	204	193	397

Of these, four are known to be dead and three have been transferred to Assam. Of the rest, 197 hold appointments, either substantive or acting, in the subordinate executive service. Of the remainder, some have refused appointments offered them and others hold situations in the Educational Department or in local offices, the pay of which is superior to that which they would draw in the subordinate executive service. How many exactly are so situated the papers before Government do not show. As a general result, however, it may be stated that about 80 passed candidates are awaiting higher grade and 120 lower grade appointments. Of those who have already been provided for, the appointments of 13 are of a temporary character only and have been sanctioned for some special purpose, on the attainment of which they will cease. In fairness, then, to the large number of candidates who are still unprovided with appointments, it is necessary that the conditions on which unpassed men have been allowed to hold appointments, and on which promotion has in some instances been granted, should be strictly enforced.

In the Resolution of 10th March last, a warning has already been conveyed to certain Acting Deputy Magistrates and Collectors that their retention in the public service depends entirely on their passing the examinations to which they are respectively liable, and a similar warning is now conveyed to officers in the inferior grades similarly situated. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that while some of these attended the examination, but failed, a considerable number never appeared at the examination at all. He therefore requests that Commissioners will, at an early date, report specially on the case of each officer serving under them who either attended the late examination and failed to pass, or who omitted to attend, stating at the same time what their recommendations may be with regard to them. The reports on passed candidates who may, according to rule, have been appointed on probation because they had not before served Government should now also be submitted. In some instances an extension of the period of probation has been permitted subject to further report at the end of six months. These reports are now due and should be submitted.

In view of the large number of passed candidates who have yet to be provided with appointments, the providing for whom is under the Lieutenant-Governor's special consideration, though he cannot make any promise, he has decided that it will not be necessary to hold another general examination until further notice. A special examination will, however, be held next year for such men as have been passed conditionally on the present occasion, and also for those who now are in Government employment conditionally on passing the examination."

The above is frank and straightforward. Sir Richard is quite right, but we hope the competitive system, which was originally introduced by Sir William Grey, will be followed whenever there will be a sufficient number of vacancies to require an examination of candidates.

THE LAST SUPPLEMENT to the *Gazette of India* contains a report on Railway accidents. The total number of casualties from all causes to passengers, Railway servants, and others were as follows:

YEARS.	Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL.
1871 ...	... 177	204	381
1872 ...	... 211	224	435
1873 —	... 166	272	433
1874 ...	... 221	278	499

The increase occurred chiefly on the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhund, Calcutta and South-Eastern State, and Madras Railways. On the East Indian, and Oudh and Rohilkhund Railways, the numbers have increased with increased train mileages, caused partly by the famine traffic, and partly by the opening of new lengths of line. On the Rajpootna State Railway the mean open mileage was 173 miles in 1874, against 91 miles in 1873, and the number of accidents increased from 14 to 43. The total number of cases thus connected with the working of Railways was 133 against 185 in 1873 and 149 in 1872. Of these 79 occurred on the East Indian, 6 on the Eastern Bengal, 8 on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, 8 on the Punjab section of the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi, 2 on the Rajpootna, 5 on the Madras, 1 on the South Indian, 23 on the Great Indian Peninsula, and 1 on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. Most of these casualties are apparently due to passengers' undertaking journeys when in bad health.

REVIEW.

The Post Office of India or an historical review of its rule, progress, regulation and general administration, to which are appended the important rules and rates. Published under the patronage of the Post Master General of Bengal by Anandagopal Sen, B. A. Post Master of Bankipore, 1875.

May we ask the author of this brochure at the outset what public purpose his work is intended to serve? If his object has been to supply the "desideratum of a history of the Indian Post Office worthy the name, faithfully treating the history of postal improvements and by affording a good gauge of its prosperity and mental activity, testify to the success of the general administration of the country," he has, we are constrained to say, signally failed. A heterogeneous mass of ill-digested facts and details, making a dry subject drier and repulsive without giving the reader any facility for making deductions and arriving at conclusions, cannot be called a "history worthy the name." He would have rendered the public a service and laid his department under some obligation if he had given a sketch of the postal systems of the other countries, contrasting the same with the Indian system, exhibiting the points of difference in their working and suggesting plans of improvement. For example articles are often misdelivered, miscarried and delayed in delivery. Packets are mislaid and lost for which under the present system of working there is no remedy. Letters are tampered with and their valuables abstracted and enquiries invariably prove fruitless. It would be well worth the time and attention of an experienced postal officer to turn his thoughts to these points and devise some remedy. We do not expect nor do we wish a subordinate officer of the department to sit in judgment over his superiors and criticise the rules and regulations which they have framed. But it would be quite consistent with due subordination, if an officer who takes interest in his work were to note the defects and imperfections of the rules as they strike him in the course of business and point them out to his superiors or submit suggestions for additions, modifications and alterations of rules. For example he is quite competent to suggest a modification of the rule relating to packets as regards the way in which their records are kept or the rules under which registered letters are received and transmitted. Instead of pursuing a barren routine, and for all practical purposes, a useless method of tracing the loss of and abstractions from registered letters he would have done well if he could have suggested a plan of enquiry which would seldom fail to detect the thief and account for the loss.

The scheme under which a body of officers were created for the sole purpose of supervising, controlling and guiding the horde of minor employes in the postal department has been practically nullified by the thick-headedness or rather unscrupulous selfishness of those, who have the lead of affairs, by saddling the inspecting officers with an amount of work which from their nature lie beyond the scope of the functions of a travelling officer and which the originator of the scheme never intended. Instead of exposing the system and laying bare the defects and their causes, the courtly writer hits upon the unhappy idea of puffing his masters by dwelling upon the discreditable scheme of dragooning adopted in 1873 with special reference to Bengal. The meaningless official clap-trap about "prevailing laxity, slovenly performance of work and want of discipline," was an ostensible pretext for crying down an honest public officer and depreciating native inspectors who stood very much in the way of hungry sons-in-law and brothers-in-law. If there is any thing noticeable in the transaction, it is not the "degree of irregularity and imperfect control" in the work of the Bengal Circle but the choice of the instrument selected to overhaul the post offices. While we indignantly scout the dishonorable imputation that the "special officer" deputed "to overhaul certain selected localities" had been furnished with the proof-sheets of the Post Office Manual then passing through the press in order that new fangled ingenious rules may help him in the work of picking holes in other people's garment, we must say that this appointment was a studied insult to the Bengal, Circle. Take any postal circle in India and inspect the offices exactly in the way adopted in Bengal and there will come to light a degree of irregularity and imperfect control, which will necessitate not a reform but a revolution of the department. If you pick holes for the sake of finding fault, such holes may be picked anywhere and everywhere, but we cannot understand why Bengal alone was selected to be victimized.

In the various schemes and improvements referred to in the work the writer does not do sufficient justice to the authors of those schemes, though unfortunately there are very few to mention. The public are not perhaps aware that Mr. Riddell was the father of the Indian Postal system and that every rule and regulation which directs the movements of the Post Office and every reform introduced in it owe their origin to him and that the reforms and improvements which have been since introduced are mere re-productions of Mr. Riddell's ideas under a mangled and mutilated garb. The only improvement introduced since Mr. Riddell's departure was the sea-sorting system of Mr. Hogg and some minor reforms introduced in Bengal by Mr. Tweedie.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

The *Saluchar* strongly advocates the admission of Bengalees as soldiers and officers into the military service. It denies that Bengalees are deficient in physical courage and quotes the instance of the Sylhet and Chittagong levies who were Bengalees and who took part in the war with Tippo Sultan. It is unjust, continues the editor, to pronounce a nation unfit for military service until tried in the field. The Italians at one time labored under the odium of cowardice. Besides, though physical courage is not to be trifled with in the profession of arms, modern inventions do not make bodily strength an indispensable requisite. The Bengali's intellectual acuteness is an additional recommendation in his favor and Government will suffer no loss by enlisting them as officers and men. Considering the extent of the British dominions there is an apparent inadequacy of numbers in the British army and the Government is obliged to rely upon its dependencies. It would do well to utilize its dependent subjects.

The *Shomprokash* says that the appointment of Sir Madhava Rao to the Baroda ministry will do little or no good to the State. He has to serve several masters, the chief of whom are the Resident, the English newspapers and the prince, and it should be his interest to please them all and keep them always in good humour, and acting under such circumstances all his talents, wisdom and experience will avail him little. It would be much better if the British Government annex the principality to its dominions for then there will be one evil—the evil of foreign Government, now its position is anomalous and makes it the victim of many evils.

MONEY MARKET.

June 26, 1875.

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES LOANS OF 1867.

5	Per Cent. for 10 years (1877) ...	Rs.	102	8	to	102	0
5	,, for 15 years (1882) ...	,,	107	0	to	108	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

				Per 100 *Rs.*				
4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes ...	Rs.	101	12	to	102	0
4½	,, of 1870 Co.'s Rs. (1885)	,,	104	8	to	105	0
4½	,, of 1871 Co.'s Rs. (1881)	,,	104	12	to	105	0
4½	,, of 1872 Co.'s Rs. (1879)	,,	102	14	to	103	2
5½	,, of 1859-60 Co.'s Rs. (1879)	,,	108	12	to	108	14

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

				Per 100 *Rs.*				
6	Per Cent., of 1864 (due in 1884) ...	Rs.	112	8	to	113	4
6	,, of 1865 ... (1885) ...	,,	113	0	to	114	0
6	,, of 1866 ... (1886) ...	,,	114	0	to	114	0
6	,, of 1867 ... (1887) ...	,,	114	0	to	115	0
6	,, of 1870 ... (1890) ...	,,	115	0	to	115	8
6	,, of 1872 ... (1892) ...	,,	116	0	to	117	0

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

		Rs.	As.	P.
Secy. Public Library, Rungpore		6	10	0
B. Barty Esq., Chinsurah		6	10	0
Secy. Graham School, Tongail, Mymensingh		13	4	0
P. Quiah Esq., Chittagong		10	0	0
H. L. Harrison Esq., C.S., Midnapore		13	4	0
B. Kishiengar Esq., Bungalore		13	4	0
W. B. Manson Esq., Bagoonbaree		13	4	0
Secy. to the Chief Commissioner, Assam		13	4	0
Baboo	Bollyechunder Sein, Patna	13	4	0
,,	Madhubchunder Chatterjea, Cuttack	13	4	0
,,	Roghoonath Bose, Cuttack	13	0	0
,,	Gopaulchunder Mookerjea, Singia	5	0	0
,,	Krishnomohun Singh, Sookpar	6	10	0
,,	Chundernath Biswas, Cutwa	25	0	0
,,	Muttylall Roy, Jahanabad	10	0	0
,,	Anundchunder Chatterjea, Dowlutkhan	2	0	0
,,	Hurromohun Das, Rungpore	6	10	0
,,	Chundernath Chatterjea, Futtehpore	3	4	0
,,	Rojoninath Chatterjea, Purneah	13	4	0
,,	Shibchunder Bose, Modhoobony	6	10	0
,,	Hurranchunder Das, Jullunder	13	4	0
,,	Obinashchunder Chatterjea, Makomah	6	10	0
,,	Monohurylall Shome, Chinsurah	3	0	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*June* 23, 1875.

GENERAL—*The 11th June* 1875.—Mr. Joseph Posford, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Madaripore Division of the Furreedpore district, is appointed to have charge of the Goalundo Division of that district.

Mr. Alexander John Fraser, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is appointed to have charge of the Madaripore Division of the Furreedpore district.

The 12th June 1875.—Mr. Andrew George Wilson, Assistant Commissioner, Hazareebagh, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Pachumba division of that district, until relieved by Baboo Deno Nath Moorkerjea, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

Lieutenant J. Rivett-Carnac, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Lohardugga, is transferred temporarily to the Sudder Station of Hazareebagh.

Baboo Deno Nath Mookerjea, Personal Assistant Commissioner of Cooch Behar, on leave, is appointed to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Hazareebagh, and to have charge of the Pachumba Division of that district.

Mr. Robert Home Renny, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Baxa Division of the Julpigoree, district, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Aratoon Catchick Mackertich, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Goalundo Division of the Furreedpore district is transferred to Julpigoree.

Mr, Thomas Edward Coxhead, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is transferred to Rungpore.

The 15th June 1875.—The services of Captain A. L. Playfair, late Superintendent of the Hazareebagh Jails, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

The 16th June 1875.—Mr. Ernest Montagu Money, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, having reported his return from furlough on the 30 May 1875, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to join his appointment at Seetamurhee.

Major Edward Yeamans Walcott, Assistant Commissioner, Manbhoom, having resumed charge of his duties on the 6th May 1875, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in orders of the 13th April 1875 is cancelled.

The 17th June 1875.—Mr. Henry Murray Tobin, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Raneegunge, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X. of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring land required by the East Indian Railway Company for bungalow sites at Assensole, in the district of Burdwan.

The 19th June 1875.—Moonshee Shama Churn Canoongo of Arrah, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in Sarun for Emigration work. This cancels the appointment of Moonshee Toolshee Pershad, who was appointed to this post under orders of the 19th May 1875.

The 22nd June 1875.—Mr. Anthony John Richards Bainbridge, District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan, is permitted to avail himself of the privilege leave granted to him in orders of the 10th instant, from the 2nd July 1875, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, instead of from the 3rd July 1875, as previously notified.

Mr. George Stevenson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Bhudruck Division of the Balasore district, is allowed leave for 20 days, to enable him to appear at the High Profiency Examination in Oorya to be held in Calcutta in July 1875, with effect from the 28th instant.

ECCLESIASTICAL.— *The 19th June* 1875.—The services of the Rev. C. E. Wheeler, Chaplain of Bankipore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

The services of the Rev. W. Brock, Chaplain of Barrackpore, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

The Rev D, B, Morris, Chaplain of Howrah, is appointed to act as Chaplain of Barrackpore during the absence, on deputation, of the Rev. W. Brock, or until further orders.

The Rev. G. W. Coe, Principal of Bishop's College is appointed to act as Chaplain of Howrah during the absence, on deputation, of the Rev. D. B. Morris, or until further orders.

REGISTRATION.—*The 22nd June* 1875.—Captain W. Hopkinson, Assistant Commissioner, Lohardugga, is appointed to be also Sub-Registrar of Ranchee *vice*, Lieutenant L. J. H. Grey.

EDUCATION.—*The 12th June* 1875.—Baboo Brojo Mohon Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is appointed to be a member of the District School Committee in that district, *vice*, Baboo Kristo Coomar Sen, transferred.

The 19th June 1875.—Captain W. Hopkinson, Assistant Commissioner, Lohardugga, is appointed to be a member of the District School Committee at that place.

OPIUM—*The 22nd June* 1875.—Mr. H, F. Drummond Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Monghyr, is allowed, leave for one month, under Section 21 Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 25th June 1875.

MEDICAL—*The 17th June* 1875. Assistant Surgeon Dhurmo Das Bose, House Surgeon to the First Surgeon's Ward in the Medical College Hospital, is appointed to do duty as a Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon in that hospital, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

Assistant Surgeon Rajendro Chunder Mitter, attached to the Lalgola Charitable Dispensary, is appointed to be House Surgeon to the First Surgeon's Ward in the Medical College Hospital, *vice*, Assistant Surgeon Dhurmo Das Bose.

Baboo Brojendra Nath Sen is appointed to have medical charge of the Lalgola Charitable Dispensary, *vice*, Assistant Surgeon Rajendra Chunder Mitter.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

The public is requested not to deposit garden refuse on the roads, as the Justices are not prepared to remove it.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
137 *Secretary to the Justices.*

Fifty Rupees Reward.

The above amount will be paid to the person who will give information about Rojony Kant Banerjee Son of Rajib Lochun Banerjee of Bojrajoogunge Vikrampur who served as 2nd Master in the Mahigunge A. V. School in District Rungpore on Rs. 30 and fled from that place, it is said, via Rajmehal to Benares in the month of Choitro before last *i. e.* March 1874 evidently with the desire of seeking employment in the North West. Rojony Kant was aged about 26 years, tall and of weak constitution. No. distinguishing marks on his body. Was of mild and amiable conduct. Nothing has been known or heard of him since his departure from Rungpore.

ANOND CHANDRA CHATTERJEE.
Sub-division Office
Dukhin Shobozpore, Buckargunge.
Dowlat Khan, 20th June 1875. 138

Notice.

The public is hereby informed that the Ejarah of the Ferry Bhoor Bhooriah, on the river Fenny with 4 other adjoining ghats will be farmed out by public auction, for the remaining 9 months of the current official year at 2 P.M. of the 28th June 1875, in the Office of the Executive Engineer at Chittagong.

Further particulars regarding this can be had on application in the Executive Engineer's Office Chittagong Division.

DENONATH SEN
Chittagong } *Offg., Executive Engineer,*
The 15th June 1875. } *Chittagong Division.*
136

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. JAMES SUTCLIFFE.

COMMITEE.

Rajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore Bahadoor,—*Chairman*

MEMBERS:

Hon'ble Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter.
Baboo Omesh hunder Dutt.
„ Pratapa Chandra Ghosha.
„ Radhica Prosad Mookerjee.
Dr. Mohindra Lal Sircar M. D.
„ Hem Chunder Banerjee.
„ Obenash Chunder Ghose.
„ Troylucko Nath Banerjee Hony. Secy.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS,	Rs.
Amount already advertized	1225
Babu Denonath Bose	32
„ Gooroodass Banerjee	25
„ Jogendronath Ghose	20
„ Chundernath Bose	15
„ Prosonnokumar Sarvadhikari	32
„ Ashutosh Mookerjee	25
Total ...	1374

Subscriptions will be received by the undersigned.

TROYLUCKO NATH BANERJEE.
Honorary Secretary Sutcliffe-Testimonial Fund.
Presidency College, the 29th May 1875. 133

TO RAJAHS, ZEMINDARS &c.

An experienced Zemindary Manager (a native) thoroughly conversant with the management of all kinds of Moffussil litigation is open to an engagement. Excellent testimonials, apply *Dewan* care of the *Hindoo Patriot.* 103)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Kendrapara Canal was reopened for Traffic on the 28th May 1875. 132

By appointment,

TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.,

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.

NATIVE MEDICAL HALL

No. 146 Lower Chitpore Road, Fouzdaree Balakhana, Calcutta.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S
Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.*, 4 *As.*

C. K. SEN & CO.'S
Sudhansu Draba or Good Complexion.

It clears the face from all kinds of pimples, makes the skin soft and smooth and renders the complexion fair and beautiful. It removes freckles, prikly heat and itching eruptions.

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